The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,928.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20. 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	28	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 12 As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

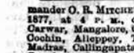
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. AGRA, 1,907 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander G. H. Hillcoat, as above, on SATURDAY, the 22nd September 1877, at 5 P. M.

The Agra is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. MAHRATTA, 742 Tons; 140 H. P., Commander O. R. Mitchell, on THURSDAY, the 20th September, 1877, at 4 P. M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Nagapatam, Madras, Callingapatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, on THURSDAY, the 20th September 1877, at 4 P.M., to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunderabbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Susreh, and occasionally at Bahrein and Mahomerah.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

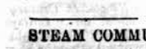
The S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 20th September 1877, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, on TUESDAY, the 25th September 1877, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wine.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

PERSIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

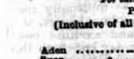
The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

ANCHOR LINE.



THE S. S. MACEDONIA will sail for LIVERPOOL via KURRACHEE, on or about the 22nd inst. For Freight or Passage to Kurrachee or Liverpool, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th September 1877.

WANTED.

WANTED, a QUALIFIED NATIVE GENTLEMAN as a REVENUE NAIB SUBAH, Baroda State. Apply to

KAZI SHAHABUDIN,
Baroda.

WANTED THREE CLERKS, Europeans preferred, for the Office of the Director of State Railways, Western System. The salaries, after a satisfactory probation, would be as follows, namely:—Rs. 120, rising by annual increments of Rs. 8 to Rs. 80, Rs. 80, rising by increments of Rs. 6 to Rs. 110—and Rs. 40, rising by increments of Rs. 2 to Rs. 50. Applications to be made, in applicant's own handwriting, stating salary last received, to the Superintendent of the Office, at Murree. Only successful applicants will receive answers, and they will have to join at their own expense.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

MESSRS. ALDRIDGE, SALMON AND COMPANY

HAVE received fresh Consignments of the undermentioned first class WINES, &c.

From PAGE AND SANDEMAN,

Amontillado Sherry	Rs. 25	per doz.
Cuséniér's Fine Brandy	„ 24	„
From A. COLLIN (Chalons)		
Carte Blanche Champagne	„ 30	„
From G. FRELLER and Co. (Bordeaux)		
St. Julien Claret quarts	„ 9	„
Lormont Claret „	„ 12	„
Chateau Belair „	„ 16	„
Haut Barsac „	„ 15	„
Chablis „	„ 16	„
From DE LAAGE FILS & Co.		
Cognac—L. Bichado	„ 18	„

Pints of all these Wines can be had at Rs. 2 per case two dozen extra.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
(*a*) INDUS	3470	500	S. D. Shallard	21st Sept.
TRAVANCORE	1909	350	W. Barratt	1st Oct.
(*a*) KHEDIVE	3742	600	J. D. Steward	8th do.
CHINA	2016	400	T. Alderton	15th do.
(*a*) BOKHARA	2932	450	W. A. Anderson	22nd do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (*a*) proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay 1st September 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	2nd Oct. at 3 p. m.
GWALIOR	2735	450	J. E Talbot	16th Oct. do.
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torlock	30th Oct. do.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	13th Nov. do.

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 18th September 1877. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle):—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Pentiman	13th Oct. at 3 p.m.
SIAM	3500	500	N. W. Haselwood	10th Nov. do.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 18th September 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a large collection of grey and coloured, piece goods, &c.

At 1 P.M.

A fine dog-cart by A. Wood.
A good shigram in capital order.
A good grey Arab horse and harness.
A beautiful grey Arab Horse 14-1.

AUCTION SALE OF COPPER BRAZIERS.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on account and at the risk of Nagurdas Jatchund—

Ex S. "Surat,"	C B R S	1227/1251—25 cases Copper Braziers.
Ex S. "Venetia,"	C B R S	1652/1276—25 „ „

Terms, 25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale, and the balance to be paid within three days from the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated rich crockery and glasswares, a sweet-toned grand square piano by J. C. Loring, a first rate sewing machine, &c., at "Prospect Lodge," Cumballa Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, &c., the property of John Adams, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, a double barrelled Rifle, books, a fine collection of choice plants, (if not previously disposed of) a light English built mail phaeton, a do. do. office brougham, a grey brougham mare, a ladies' riding horse, sets of single and double harness, &c., at No. 113, Malabar Hill.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, carriages, horses, &c., the property of C. F. Farran, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of neat and modern household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainwares, piano, sewing machine, &c., at Mahim.

On SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence in the Custom House Bungalow, Mahim, the neat and modern household furniture, plated, glass and procelainwares, piano by Broadwood & Sons, rifle, revolver, &c., the property of A. Faulner, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 20th September 1877.

NOTICES.

VAUGHAN-JONE'S GINGER BRANDY.
("STANDARD" BRAND.)

AS SUPPLIED TO THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

Dr. HASSALL'S Report states—"This spirit forms a pleasant and agreeable stimulant and stomachic."

Most useful in the prevention of Cholera, Diarrhœa, Indigestion, &c.

No Mess or Family should be without it.

Sold everywhere in the Colonies and India.

WHOLESALE OF VAUGHAN-JONES,
17, WATER LANE LONDON.

GRIMAULT AND CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.

PARIS. 8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

MESSRS. GRIMAULT & Co. beg to inform the public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their celebrated remedies, all prepared according to the formulæ of the Official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

DR. LERAS' PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

This preparation, which contains the two chief elements of the bones and blood, is a rapid cure for ANEMIA, CHLOROSIS, and IMPOVERISHED BLOOD. It is particularly SUITABLE TO YOUNG GIRLS THROUGH THE PERIOD OF PUBERTY. It has NO OFFENSIVE PROPERTIES and exerts NO ACTION UPON THE TEETH.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

The DISEASES OF THE CHEST, the CONSUMPTION reputed incurable to this day, will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME. ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, the different types of COUGH, never resist to its salutary influence.

To distinguish GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME from numerous imitations made, THE GENUINE ONE IS ALWAYS COLOURED IN ROSE.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO INJECTION as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE and CHRONIC DISEASES. The Matico Capsules specially convenient to the persons who prefer an internal medication have not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

TONIC, RECONSTITUENT and DIGESTIVE of prime order, particularly suitable to FEEBLE SUBJECTS, CONVALESCENTS, OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETTY CHILDREN, who find in them the CALCAREOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION of the BONES. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY WAY, and WET NURSES (whose Milk it enriches).

GRIMAULT & CO.'S PECTORAL LOZENGES OF LETTUCE JUICE.

This delicious comfit, containing the most soothing substances of the whole Materia Medica, is employed with success against COUGHS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, HOOPING COUGHS, &c.

JULIEN'S LAXATIVE FRUIT.

Under the form of a "BONBON," of the MOST AGREEABLE TASTE, the Julien's Fruit is the MILDEST LAXATIVE and the MOST HARMLESS PURGATIVE known. It is used in cases of CONSTIPATION, PILES, SKIN DISEASES, HEADACHES, LIVER and STOMACH AFFECTIONS, and is especially efficacious in CONGESTION OF THE BRAIN.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS, HARSHNESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA and INSOMNIA are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantaneously the most violent SICK HEADACHE. It is the most valuable remedy against DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and all disorders proceeding from derangements of STOMACH or BOWELS.

AGENTS:—

Smith, Stanistreet & Co.,	Calcutta.
Bathgate & Co.	ditto.
Cornfield & Co.	ditto.
Barrie & Co.,	Madras.
Treacher & Co.,	Bombay

BROKEN or ENFEEBLED CONSTITUTIONS, when all other remedies have failed, have been completely restored by a course of OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. This wonderful preparation, compounded from the Jamaica Red Roots, specially selected, has for nearly half a century maintained its place unrivalled as a purifier of the blood, and as a specific for pains in the bones and loss of strength, flesh, and appetite. Its alterative qualities cannot be over-estimated, and to all those suffering from Indigestion, Nervousness, Gout, and Liver Complaints, it is invaluable.

In conjunction with this preparation may with great advantage be taken OLD DOCTOR TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS. Strongly recommended, alterative, and tonic without purging. Sold by all Druggists. Caution.—Get the red and blue wrapper, with the Doctor's head in the centre. Wholesale Agents Messrs. Bathgate & Co. for Bengal and Calcutta Messrs. Barry & Co. Vepery, Madras.

Chief Depôt, 131, Fleet Street, London.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.
Sold
By all Stationers
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONTRACT for the SUPPLY of PROVISIONS to H. M.'S HOUSE OF CORRECTION and the GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE at Byculla for six months, commencing 1st October 1877 and ending 31st March 1878.

The undersigned is PREPARED to RECEIVE SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Rice, Ladree, Dholl, Wheat, Bread Fine and Brown, Beef, Mutton, Sugar, Vegetables of Sorts, Ghee, Oil, Firewood, and many other articles as may be required during the above period.

Full particulars as to probable quantities required and terms of Contract can be ascertained on application at the Jail Office, and Tenders will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on the 24th September 1877. A deposit of Rs. 50 to accompany each Tender.

W. P. WALSHE, Captain,
Superintendent House of Correction and Governor Government Workhouse.

Jail Office, Byculla, 17th September 1877.

LATEST NEW PAINTINGS BY LOUIS FRANK.

IN WATER COLOURS.

SKETCH in LANOWLIE WOOD.
" on the KRISHNA, at WYE.
" KURRAR—DECCAN.
" near INDORE.
" the GANGES AT BHAIRAMGATI.
PORCUPINE Pt. from MALET'S SPRING. THIRD FALLS—MAHABLESHWUR. COLABA, in the monsoon. BOATS in Moody Bay.

IN OILS.

"AFTER-GLOW" in Back Bay.
STORMY EVENING do.
SKETCH FROM PILOT'S BUNDER.

N. B.—Pictures framed, renovated and restored.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the goods, Chattels, rights and credits of PATELL JEEWA KISSORDASS, late of Dissa in the Presidency of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, contractor, deceased.

OOMEDRAM JEEWA, eldest son of the said de- Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an APPLICATION has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay by the applicant abovenamed for a grant to him of LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to the ESTATE of the abovenamed deceased. All persons interested in the said Estate are hereby apprised thereof.—Dated this 19th day of September 1877.

JEFFERSON & PAYNE,
Applicant's Attorneys.

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,

PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS.

CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with

GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

THE Company's importation of this Wine remains unequalled at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 12-8.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, (Ld.)

GENUINE GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPE

both as a personal requisite and a preventive of a very distressing hœmorrhoidal malady is incomparably the best article produced for the purpose.

Packets containing 500 Sheets each, Cash, Re. 1-8; Credit, Re. 1-12.

Of the Agents,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for those Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 3 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, a NATIVE PHOTOGRAPHER, must not object to travelling. Salary to abilities. Apply to JOHN BLEES, 1, Clare Road, Byculla.

WANTED an ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN, possessing a courteous address to act as Agent to a Travelling Photographer. Salary not less than 100 Rupees. Apply to JOHN BLEES, 1 Clare Road, Byculla.

WANTED, by a YOUNG MAN who has no objection to hard work, an appointment where a general knowledge of Accounts and Correspondence is a desideratum. References, &c., on application to "M.," *Gazette* Office.

LESSONS on Piano, Violin, Guitar, and Flute. The Undersigned is prepared to give lessons on the above instruments, at moderate terms. Address care of Messrs. Furtado and Brother, Book-sellers, Kalbadevie Road. Feliciano Thimudo

TO BE LET, on MALABAR HILL, a large and excellently furnished Bungalow, close to the sea. Tenant can arrange to have use of good carriage and pair. Address "S.," *Bombay Gazette*.

ICE CREAMS (this day) VANILLA and RASPBERRY, Iced Fruit drinks, Bread and Cheese, Ham Sandwiches, Mutton Pies, &c. J. PEARSE, Confectioner, Fort.

NOTICES.

KIRBY'S UNOXIDISED PHOSPHORUS PILLS

THE BEST TONIC FOR CONVALESCENTS, AND FOR ALL NERVOUS DISORDERS.

Kirby's Compound Phosphorus Pills

Contain Luminous Phosphorus and Iron (Chemical Food) with Quinine and Nux Vomica.

These Pills rapidly RESTORE NERVE POWER, they CURE Neuralgia, Epilepsy, Melancholia, and other manifestations of Nervous Exhaustion, induced by overwork, excessive anxiety and worry, the depressing influences of climate, &c.

Kirby & Co.'s Pure Phosphorus Pills

Contain the usual dose of Luminous Phosphorus, and may be taken in place of the above when quinine or Iron is not desired.

Sold in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each.

Sole Manufacturers—H. and T. KIRBY & Co., 14, NEWMAN STREET, LONDON, W.

AGENTS FOR INDIA:—

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

Bombay Madon and Co.
Allahabad: Lyell and Co.
Lucknow: Sinclair and Co.

Messrs. Kirby and Co. forward a 10s. Bottle to any Post Town in India carriage free, on receipt of P. O. Order for 10s. 6d.

SARSAPARILLA,

Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of

REDJAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY, PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medica Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequele of a mercurial course."—*Sir H. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,

Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.
WHITMORE'S,
STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,
Agents.—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co. Bolton & Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

PURE AND SPARKLING

AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, direct attention to their list of AERATED WATERS which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. By the aid of Steam power these Waters are charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

Their LEMONADE and other FLAVOURED WATERS are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious taste.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form

	Cash per doz.	Rs.	A.		Cash per doz.	Rs.	A.
SODA WATER	per doz.	0	12	AERATED WATER	per doz.	0	12
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL)	„	1	0	POTASH WATER	„	0	12
SELTZER WATER, introduced by T. & Co.	„	1	0	LITHIA WATER	„	1	8
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE	„	1	0	VICHY WATER	„	1	4

Bottles are charged Re. 1 per dozen, the same amount being allowed for them when delivered free at our Manufactory.

Mineral, Acid, and Medicated Waters prepared to order.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

Manufacturing Chemists,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.

ARE

AGENTS IN INDIA

FOR

MESSRS. LEAL BROS. & CO.'S MADEIRA.

THE CELEBRATED APOLLINARIS WATER.

(For Analysis, Testimonials and Prices see the Company's Advertisements).

BASS'S CHAMPAGNE ALE.

Bull Dog" Trade-mark—Bass's Label.

This splendid Ale is the choicest production of Messrs. Bass's famous brewery and the Bottlers (Read Brothers of London) have spared no expense to supply Indian consumers with English malt liquor of the finest possible quality. It contains the valuable Tonic Bitter principles derived from Kent and Surrey hops of only the best growth and greatest delicacy of flavor and its lightness and sparkling brilliancy commend themselves.

Messrs. Read Brothers possess magnificent stores fitted with the best modern appliances and their long experience has been specially devoted to bottling Messrs. Bass's Ales for exportation. The Beer is in Champagne bottles which exhibit its great brilliancy and being thoroughly matured before bottling it bears up-country transit remarkably well.

		NET CASH. Rs.	A.	CREDIT. Rs.	A.	
In Casks of 3 doz. Qts.	per doz.	5	8	5	12	*Duties included.*
In Casks of 6 doz. Pts.	per doz.	3	12	4	0	

GUINNESS'S OWN STOUT.

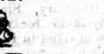
In Casks of 3 doz. Qts.	per doz.	5	12	6	0	*Duties included.*
In Casks of 6 doz. Pts.	per doz.	3	12	4	0	

MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.'S COGNAC.

CASH. Per Case. Rs.			CREDIT. Per Case. Rs.	A.
24	4	* ONE STAR, in great demand	25	0
25	4	* ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	26	0
27	2	* ONE STAR, Decanters	28	0
31	12	* ONE STAR, Crystal Barrel 2 Gall = 1 dozen, with Bronze stand and plated tap complete	33	0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 dozens	26	8
27	8	* ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 dozens	28	8
		Metallic Tumblers for flasks	3	0
		Do. do. for ½ flask	2	0
27	8	** TWO STARS	28	8
30	8	*** THREE STARS, superior	31	8
40	12	**** FOUR STARS, extra superior, recommended	42	8

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. off Bond Prices, *i.e.*, after deducting Duty and Town Dues at Rs. 8-8 per case.

WACHTER & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE.
"EXTRA DRY."



NOTICE.

Previous shipments of our brands to Calcutta, Bombay, etc., have been prepared in accordance with the taste that prevails at the English Court, where extremely dry Champagne is not desired, but we recognise the necessity of sending for the future to the Indies and other warm Climates a REALLY DRY WINE, whilst we carefully adhere to the same elegant style that has met with such universal favour.

Our labels remain unchanged with the sole addition of the words "Extra Dry."

February 1877.

WACHTER & Cie.
EPERNAY.

CASH. Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	A.	Per 2 doz. Pints. Rs.	A.		CREDIT. Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	A.	Per 2 doz. Pints. Rs.	A.
48	0	50	12	Wachter & Co.'s Champagne as supplied to the Royal House	50	0	53	0

ORDERS UNACCOMPANIED BY CASH WILL BE TREATED AT CREDIT RATES

N.B.—Forwarding Charges are added to the above rates. We guarantee each package to contain its FULL complement of bottles when despatched.

MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS ARE REQUESTED, BEFORE TAKING DELIVERY OF THEIR GOODS TO SEE THAT THE WEIGHT AGREES WITH THE RAILWAY RECEIPT.

RETAIL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES.
MR. JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.
MR. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Borah Bazaar Street.
MR. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE. Poydoni.
AND
MR. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR
near Crawford Market.

Bombay, May 1877.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.'S FIRST CLASS WATCHES.

SPECIALLY manufactured for India and warranted to keep correct time in any temperature.

Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¼ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended ..... Rs. 350
Do. Gold Semi-Hunting Do. Do. ..... „ 350
Do. „ Crystal-Faced Do. Do. ..... „ 330
Do. „ Hunting. Do. 2nd Quality Do. ..... „ 290
Gold Watches, not Keyless, from ..... Rs. 150 to Rs. 250
Ladies' Gold ¼ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches in plain, Engine-turned and richly chased Cases ..... Rs. 225 to Rs. 250
Do. Gold Crystal-Faced Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance ..... „ 200
Do. Gold Watches, Cheaper Descriptions, not Keyless, Open-Faced, Hunting and ¼ Hunting ..... Rs. 50 to Rs. 120

SPECIALTY.

1st Class ¼ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance ..... Rs. 150, 145 and 140
Silver Hunting, ¼ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Keyless Watches, Screw Balance, from Rs. 100 to Rs. 125
Silver Hunting Keyless Lever Watches ..... „ 65 to „ 70
Silver Double Crystal Keyless Lever Watches 50
Silver Hunting, ¼ Hunting, and Open-Faced Watches, not Keyless ..... Rs. 40, 45 and 55

IMPORTANT TO SHIKAREES,
TRAVELLERS AND PEOPLE IN THE DISTRICTS.

German Silver Open-Faced Keyless Lever Watches of superior make, strong and durable, and guaranteed to stand hard wear and tear and keep accurate time ..... Rs. 30 each

Gold Keyless Hunting and Open-Faced Keyless Clock Watches, from ..... Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,600
Gold Hunting ¼ and Minute Repeaters ..... „ 800 to „ 2,000
Gold Perpetual and Ordinary Calendar Watches ..... „ 400 to „ 1,800
Gold Chronographs and Chronometers ..... „ 550 „ 800

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Agents for Messrs. Thomas Russell and Son's Watches.

HOTELS.

THE CHOWK HOTEL will be OPENED shortly.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

Matheran, 17th September 1877.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.
JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now open to VISITORS. There are seven sendra's Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum; also BUNGALOWS TO LET, viz., Parbat House, Wadia Lodge, and several others.

The weather is very pleasant up now, and this year there is no rain.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 19TH SEPTEMBER 1877.

Business closed for the holidays.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 15th September, 1877.

Open, 444 Miles.	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	31,873 0 0
Merchandize	36,098 0 0
Other Receipts	10,400 0 0
Telegraph	493 0 0
Total Rs.	70,194 0 0

Corresponding week in July 1876.

Open 439½ Miles.	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	25,083 0 0
Merchandize	18,971 0 0
Other Receipts	33 0 0
Telegraph	341 0 0
Total Rs.	53,728 0 0
Increase Rs.	16,466 0 0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP IRIS, 966 tons, Captain W. J. Evans, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

THE S. S. AMY DORA, 1,107 tons, Captain W. Sinclair, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. AGRA, 1,235 tons Captain C. H. Hillcott, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with general cargo and the following passengers :—For Bombay.—Dr. Lucas, and sixteen deck passengers. For London.—Mrs. Burgess and infant, and Mr. Kuhan and three children.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. RAJPOOTANA, 1,312 tons, Captain J. L. Lewis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, (August 23rd,) via Galle, Colombo, and Coast with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Acting Commander Baker, R. N., Captain Boddy, Major C. A. M. Chaby, three ladies, one gentlemen, three distressed seamen, one native officer, one private, five women, and eighty men.

THE P. and O. Co's s. s. TRAVANCORE, 1,172 tons, Captain H. Barratt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden and Suez, with the English Mails, and the following cargo :—152 bales twist, 1,513 packages piecegoods 9 cases boots, 25 casks beer, 7 cases gin, 12 cases wine, 19 cases provisions, 3 cases combinas, 16 cases books, 37 cases beads, 9 cases saffron, 7 boxes specie, 11 packages paint, 23 packages E. teeth, 1 box silver coins, 960 boxes silver, 210 boxes copper coins, 1,484 bags grain, and other packages merchandize.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
19	Travancore (s)	Barratt	Suez, Sept. 7.
	Agra (s)	Hillcot	Bussorah, Sept. 6.
	Rajpootana	Lewis	Calcutta, Aug. 23.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
19	Amy Dora (s)	Sinclar	Dunkirk.

The Ship Irish, Evans, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—Steamer Travancore, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Agra, to Aden, Jeddah and Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept
14 Pleiades (s) ..... Lapage ..... Liverpool, Aug 11.
Queen Anne's (s) ..... Reid ..... London, Aug 16.
Chyebassa (s) ..... Cosins ..... Negapatam, Sept 9.
Lochbard (s) ..... Anderson ..... Port Said, Aug 22.
Bokhara (s) ..... Anderson ..... Singapore, Aug 9.
Bowdon ..... Haegerty ..... London, May 25.
Ingomar ..... Lang ..... March 27.
Houghton ..... Nacoda ..... Jedda, Aug 2.
Stratford ..... France ..... Rangoon, Aug 21.
Los Rios (s) Kar ..... Jarsaud ..... Gopaulpore, Sept 5.
15 Strathleven (s) ..... Pearson ..... Mauritius, Sept 10.
Marcia(s) ..... Booker ..... Madras, Sept 11.
Bell (s) ..... Brown ..... Liverpool, Feb 14.
Winged Hunter ..... Panus ..... Bombay, Aug 1.

Vessels reports, having been in collis on with the Barque Mobarck at Gopaulpore on the 19th August, and has come to Calcutta for repairs, making 6 inches water per hour. Vessel bound for Pondicherry.

DEPARTURES.

Sep
14 Kate (s) ....
Sea Gull (s) ....
Mevisa (s) ....
Tima-h (s) ....
Dumphaie Castle ... .
Florence ....
Minerva ....
15 Mastaban (s) ....
Glamorgan (s) ....

PASSENGERS.

Per Pleiades—Mr G H Simmons, Mrs G H Simons, and family, Mr G H Swinly.
Per Bokhara—Mr M Hay and infant, Mr J Duncan, Mr J C Ka y Mr R N Mall Adams, Mr C H Edwards, Mr H C Sproul, Dr Hughes, Hon G G Morris, Mr J Nelson.
The following passengers per s s Khedive were to sail from Calcutta on the 19th instant :—Mrs Bull, Babu Krishna Nath Mitre, Mr and Mrs J H A Branson, Miss Clay, Mr and Mrs R Allen, Mr L F Tonnee, Miss Kathleen Sladen, two Masters Gibb, Mr R Browne, Miss Clarke, Mr J Broadhent, Col P G Scott, Mr and Mrs D K Murray, and Mr T Kingsley

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. ... Bokhara, ss, Anderson, from London.
29 Virginia Schilizi, ss, Anderson, from Kurrachee.
29 Petho, ss, Melisan, from Shanghai.
29 Nizam, ss, Berlow, from Venice.
29 Councellor, ss, Tutton, from Calcutta.
30 Shieve Bloom, ship, Harknep, from Newport.
30 St Olaf, ss, Peterson, from Kurrachee.
31 Macgregor, ss, Newell, from Foochow.
31 Pier of the Realm, ss, Nicholson, from Cardiff.
31 Dutch Dredger No 4, Peters, from Glasgow.
1 Malwa, ss, Tomlin, from Bombay.
1 Zeal, ss, Court, from Cardiff.
1 Pachumba, ss, Melvill, from Zanzibar.
1 Arcot, ss, Burke, from Bombay.
3 Patna, ss, Withers, from London.
3 Tebe, ss, Sapranich, from Trieste.
3 Cosmopolitan, ss, Hitcham, from Kurrachee.
4 Macedonia, ss, Laird, from Liverpool.
5 Hutton, ss, Hodges, from Liverpool.
5 Zambesi, ss, Symons, from Bombay.
6 Tetna, ss, Smprnich, from Bombay.
7 Almora, ss, Day, from London.
7 Ava, ss, Brunet, from Marseilles.
8 Surat, ss, Burne, from Bombay.
8 William Cory, ss, Croxon, from Portsaid.
8 Mansoura, ss, Lattle, from Berberah.
9 Mirzapore, ss, Parish, from Shanghai.
9 Benarty, ss, Fotter, from London.
9 William Cory, ss, Croxon, to London.
9 Mirzapore, ss, Parish, to London.
9 Benarty, ss, Fotter, to Japan.
9 City of Cambridge, ss, Jack, to Calcutta.
9 Persia, ss, Mercllo, to Bombay.
10 Pier of the Realm, Nicholson, to Calcutta.
10 Mecca, ss, Johnson, to London.
11 Jeddah, ss, Clarke, to Galle.
11 Amstrella, ss, Rosazzo, to Genova.
11 City of Cartage, ss, Robertson, from Calcutta.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Shieve Bloom, ship, Harknep, from Newport.
Ossian, ss, Butchart, from Cardiff.
Mansoura, ss, Lattle, from Berberah.
F Gunboat Duchaffaut, Gerdais, from Saigon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Macedonia s—93 cwts myrabollams and 131 bales wool, Ball Brothers : 98 bales rags, Lalljee Narronjee ; 135 cwts coir yarn Manjee Hormjee.

FOR LONDON.

Tebe s—151 cwts cassia, Hormusjee Rustomjee and Co ; 16 bales hides, Rehimtoola Gulammahamed ; 36 bales hides, Hajee Talub Aaboo.
Agra s—71½ cwts lac, Cuma Hamjee ; 46 cases mother o'pearl shell, and 5 cases cowdroos, Janmahamed and Dhurrumsey ; 6 cases shawls, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 5 bales carpets, Chocolall Munnoohmdass ; 4 bales hides, Bowanjee Vullochbhoy ; 29 bales hides, Hassum Comer.
Agra s—110 cwts horns, Peerbhoy Damjee ; 35 bales hides and skins, Mahamedbhoy Abdoolla and Co ; 49 bales hides, Khanmahamed Nensey ; 35 bales hides and skins, S O S N Meera and Co ; 4 bales hides and skins, Owen and Okell ; 25 bales hides and skins, O S Mahamed and Co ; 45 bales hides and skins, V A S Mohidin S and Co ; 26 bales hides and skins, M C L Mahamedally Lubbay and Co ; 35 bales hides and skins, P E A C Mo ra and Co ; 62 bales hides and skins, Mahamedally and Co ; 69 bales hides and skins, C E M Mustan and Co ; 35 bales hides and skins, P M S Surajoodin and Co ; 18 bales hides and skins, M Peaky and Co ; 21 bales hides and skins, C W C Ally Akbar and Co ; 69 bales hides and skins, P M C Abboo S lay and Co ; 18 bales skins, Mahamedbhoy Abdoolla and Sons ; 18 bales skins, K C A F Rowter and Co ; 5 bales hides, Merally Nathoo ; 20 bales hides, Hoosein Parpia ; 7 bales hides, Ebrahim Abdoola ; 11 bales hides, Datadhin Mowjee ; 11 bales hides, Jainmbhoy Peerbhoy ; 94 bales hides, Sallaymahamed Gulamhusoo ; 23 bales hides, Burhoomahamed Munjee ; 19 bales hides, Dost Mahamed Puthoo ; 32 bales hides and skins, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 21 bales hides and skins, A S Abdoolrehmon and Co ; 21 bales hides, Ladack Rahim ; 4 bales h des, Ebram Valljee ; 13 bales hides, Alladin Mahamed Dama ; 15 bales hides, Fazul Mahamed Dama ; 19 bales hides, Edward Bates, and Co ; 30 bales hides, Heerjee Dhanjee ; 7 bales hides, Kookabhoy Burjorjee Patel ; 18 bales hides, Visram Ebram and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Travancore s—25 chests shellac and 184 bales hides, P and O S N Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Travancore s—110 bales gunny bags, P and O S N Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia s—406 bags pepper, James Mackintosh and Co ; 301 cwts linseed, Ball Brothers.

FOR CALAIS.

Bleubaien s—130 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luchmondass.

FOR HONGKONG.

Adria s—25 bales twist, E D Sassoon.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 18th September 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29·873
Temperature of the Air	83·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77 3
Dew Point	74 9
Relative humidity of Air	·764
Amount of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	4 0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	87·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.).	79 0
General Direction of wind	N, NNE, NE, NNW, N, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	308
Fall of Rain	0 00
Total fall during month	2 60

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

1235 Agra (s), Hillcoat—W. Nicol & Co.
1549 Ajax (s), Kidd—W. Nicol & Co.—(Repairing.)
2295 Indus (s), Shallard—Malla, 21st September.

LIVERPOOL VIA KURRACHEE.

1463 Macedonia (s), Laird—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1027 China (s), Alderton—Malla, 18th October.
1172 Travancore (s , Barrat—Malla, 1st October.
937 Whitehall, Geach—Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

1296 Tebe (s), Sopranich—Austrian Lloyd's Co.

FOR GENOA.

874 Persia (s), Dodero—C. Grondons.

FOR CALAIS.

1176 Anne Royden, Thomas—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM OR CONTINENT.

1081 Geanavon, Smith—Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

465 Adela S. Hills, Gregory.
1218 Excelsior, Joslin.
1313 Hahnemann, Thomson—Wallace & Co.
954 Iris, Evans—Wallace & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

781 Adria (s), Breeze—P. & O. Co.
1734 City of Limerick (s), Lochead—Ewart, Latham & Co.—(Put in for repairs.)
1540 Zambesi (s), Symons—Malls, 2nd October.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1230 America, Gedye—The Captain.
1308 Blenheim (s), Holman—M. Nusserwanjee.
1361 Childewall Hall (s), Tregarthen—W. & A. Grahm & Co.
1626 Fanny Tucker, Roberts—Farnham & Co.
1431 Garibaldi, Thacker—Farnham & Co.
1177 Garelock, Greenwood—Finlay, Muir & Co.
932 Golden Grove (s), Smailes—The Captain.
1358 Harald Haarfager (s), Hellberg—The Captain,
1639 Hutton (s), Hodges—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1273 Jane Law, McFarlane—N. Manockjee & Co.
1076 Lumley Castle (s), Browne—W. Nicol & Co.
1438 Morayshire, Dawson—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1216 Nyanza (s), Harker—M. Nusserwanjee.
1297 Nearchus, Baxter—Farnham & Co.
1242 Saratoga, Kendall—Farnham & Co.
698 Scottish Chief, Edholm—Soares & Co.
2068 White Star, Funnell—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

999 Remington, Munro—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

675 Burmah (s), Smith—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR ORISSA COAST.

426 Landseer, Dixon—J. Mackintosh & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

1162 St. James, Smith.

UNPIKED.

IRON.

1339 Beann Uamha, Thompson—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1343 Carradale, McDiarmid—N. Manockjee & Co.
1247 Cæsarea, DeGruchy—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1490 Deademona, Towill—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1395 Elma, Leven.
1272 Grecian, Connonce—The Captain.
1167 Howden, Nicholson—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1198 Seaforth, Woodward—The Captain.

WOOD.

999 Alexander Mackenzie, Homewood.
1224 Greenock, Slater.
1181 Lady Rowena, Sterling—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1030 Mary F. Kitchen, Hughes—Owen & Okell.
948 Marian Moore, Spence.
1359 Niagara, Pickard.
1184 Prince Rupert, Wade—Killick, Nixon & Co

FOREIGN.

1651 Isaac Read, Colley.
309 Marie Alfred—Leclerc.

STEAMERS.

1233 Golconda (s)—P. & O. Co.
1120 Orissa (s)—P. & O. Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

834 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda.
75 Fathe Sultan, Nacoda.
99 Futtay Islam, Nacoda.
130 Hercules (s), Allen.
101 Kerata Roodin, Nacoda.
101 Mahi, Nacoda.
648 Mula (s), Doert—Essa bin Khalifa.
327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda.
74 Sallamutty, Nacoda.
88 Vestal, Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s) 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
897 Amberwitch (s), Stiffe.
1000 Dalhousie (s), Elton.
300 Hugh Rose (s) 3, Downing.
1107 Magdala (s) 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
462 Rifleman (s) 4, Clayton.
464 Teazer (s), 4, Wodehouse.
1081 Vestal (s) 9, Selby.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 20.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT,)

On exceptions to Commissioner's Report.

FOR JUDGMENT.

524-72—Lynch and T—The Franjee C Patent Press Co vs The Appollo Press Co—Fletcher and S.

LONG CAUSE.

704-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Futteh Ally, Shaik Ahmed vs Mithibai and others—Jefferson and P and Fletcher and S and Crawford & B. Part heard.

On Judges Summons.

Act X of 1866—Hearn C and L—In the matter of the East India Bank in liquidation—Remington, Rowe and Langley—Dinanath Raghoonath Khote and another Liquidators—Tyabjee and Sayani and Ardasir and Hormusjee.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

FOR JUDGMENT.

600-77—Shapoorji and Thacurdas—BurjorjeeSorabjee vs Pestonjee Hormusjee—Khunderso Morojee.

For Investigation under Sec 305 of Act VIII of 1859.

291-77—In person—Kesserbai vs Vullubh Rowji and others—Balkrishna and Bhagwandass.

102-76—Jeffcoate and Payne—Nuggindass Hurjiwandass and others vs Brijruttondass Brijmohundass and others—Prescot and Winter.

347-77—Hearn, C and L—Goolbai vs M L Manockjee—Ardaseer and Hormusjee.

(Before the Hon'ble MR. JUSTICE KEMBALL.)

SHORT CAUSES.

622-77—M and Khan—Mirza Hossein Khan vs Panalal Peomenchund—Jefferson and P.

407-77—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mariambee B Dawoojee and others vs Kesserbai widow—Khunderso M.

491-77—Morrishwer L—Heeruchund Jaichund vs S W Anderson —Prescot and Winter.

313-77—J C Cama—Ebrahimjee Sullemanjee vs Hackimjee Khanbhoy and others—Jefferson and Payne.

479-77—Shapoorji and T—Ullladhur S vs Sayamabai and others —Macfarlane and G.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 19.

Stewart, Capt, Bengal Depy Asst Qr Mr Genl, from leave, from England.
Christopher, Lieut, Bengal Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Johnston, Conductor, Bengal P W Dept, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 19.

Christopher, Lieut, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, to Calcutta.
Haines, Surg Major, Bombay A M D, to rejoin, to Mhow.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant General Office, Head Quarters.
Poona, Sept. 19.

THE C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—
Lieut C B Down, Wing officer 18th Regt N I, to officiate as Adjutant vice Lieut J I. Walker, Lieut Whittack, H M 17th Foot, attached to the 12th Regt N I, on probation, is transferred to the 12th Regt N I.
Capt Cousmaker has completed a course of instruction at Hythe, and is awarded a first extra certificate, Serjent Instructor Jones, Railway Department, has been awarded, and a gratuity of £5 for long service and good conduct.
The following officers are granted leave of absence :—
Major R L Dashwood, 15th Foot, to remain in extension in Poona for thirty days on med certif, Lieut A F P Adams, 2nd Queen's, to England, from date of embarkation to appear before a med board.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 13th September.

COURT MARTIAL.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Peshawar, on the 31st August, Sepoy Syed Khan, 22nd Punjab N I, was arraigned on the following charges :—
1st Charge—Having deserted when sentry on No 6 Post, on the outer wall of Fort Mackeson, between the hours of eight and ten o'clock on the night of the 31st March.
2nd Charge—Having, at or near Fort Mackeson, on or about the 31st March, dishonestly delivered to some person unknown, the following articles of arms, equipment, and ammunition, entrusted to his charge, namely, one breech loading Snider rifle 1871 pattern, complete ; one sling for rifle ; one bayonet and scabbard ; one waistbelt and frog ; one ammunition pouch ; one ball bag, and twenty-two rounds of ballet ammunition, of the aggregate value of Rs 46 6-0 or thereabouts.
Finding—The Court finds that the prisoner is guilty of both charges.
Sentence—The Court sentence the prisoner to be imprisoned with hard labour for ten years ; and further, to forfeit all arrears of pay and allowances, or other public money due to him, to the extent of Rs 3-14-0 the value of one ball bag and 22 rounds of ballet ammunition.
JAIR SINGH, Subadar Major, 20th Regt N Infy President.
Aproved and confirmed, Fred F Haines, General, Commander-in-Chief in India.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O.S.N. Company leave Bombay every Friday soon after 5 p.m., and the following are the hours for closing the Mails :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p.m.
Registered Letters up to 1 p.m.
Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 p.m.
Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 p.m.
The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 p.m. and registered letters at 1 p.m.
Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 p.m. and up to starting time (5 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or Union countries served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 6.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Pattern Packet or Printed Papers, per two ounces, 3½ anna s.

Covers not marked for any particular route will, as a general rule, be sent by the route which stands first on the Schedule except where there is quicker despatch by some other route or where the first route may require the compulsory prepayment of a higher rate of postage than has been prepaid or where the amount of postage paid may leave no doubt as to the route intended.

The postage chargeable per ½ oz. on letters sent to the Union countries mentioned below is as follows :—
Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Switzerland, Spain, United States of America, France, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Turkey, Russia, Servia, Sweden Switzerland ..... As. 5

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Friday ..... Sept. 21

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mail for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritime Company ; but as the French Mail steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon ..... 22nd, 7h. 39·0m. p. m.
Last Quarter ..... 30th, 11h. 11·2m. a. m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sept.					
Th. 20	.....	5 50	5 57	10 25 m	4 0 m
				10 35 a	4 39 a
Fri. 21	Second Autumn Ember day	5 50	5 56	10 52 m	4 36 m
				11 6 a	5 5 a
Sat. 22	Third Autumn Ember day	5 50	5 55	11 14 m	5 8 m
				11 32 a	5 58 a
Sun. 23	Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity	5 51	5 54	11 39 m	5 57 m
				...	5 51 a
Mon. 24	.....	5 51	5 53	0 5 m	6 4 a
				Noon.	6 16 m
Tues. 25	.....	5 51	5 52	0 27 m	6 36 a
				0 52 a	6 44 m
Wed. 26	.....	5 51	5 51	1 9 m	7 6 a
				1 58 a	7 15 m

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Above Messrs. Badhan and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain.
NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED FOR PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

For Sale at this Office.
MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

No. I.
COLOURED MAP
OF
TURKEY IN EUROPE
WITH BESSARABIA.
Size 20½ by 13½ inch.
PRICE—MOUNTED ON CLOTH, RUPEE 1-6, WITH ROLLERS, Re. 1-8.

No. II.
MAP OF TURKEY IN ASIA.
Size 23½ by 16 inch.
PRICE—To Subscribers to this Journal...Rs. 0 4
To Non-Subscribers 1 0
Mounted on Cloth ..... 8 As. extra.
" " with Rollers.10 "
Subscribers are entitled to have one Copy only of this Map at 4 annas.

☞ It will prevent possible mistakes, if, in ordering one or other of our War Maps, the order specifies them as No. I. or No. II.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS.' THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

BOULTER—September 12th, at Cochin, on board the B. I. S. N. Co's. s. s. Rajpootana, of diarrhœa, Richard Fredrick Boulter, Chief Steward of the ship, aged 46 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DUNSFORD—September 15th, at Allahabad, the wife of Lieutenant W. C. Dunsford, 84th Native Infantry, of a son.
RICKS—September 10th, at Baada, the wife of C. C. Hicks, Esq. of a son.
HUGHES—September 14th, at Ludhiana, the wife of E. W. M. Hughes, Executive Engineer, Sirhind Canal, of a daughter.
HILL—September 15th, at Landour, the wife of Charles H. Hill, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of a son.
KERLAN—September 13th, at Ulao, Oudh, the wife of R. J. Keelan, District Engineer, of a son.
MURRAY—September 13th, at Chirat, Punjab, the wife of Lieut. and Qua ter master R. T. Murray, 51st King's Own Light Infantry, of a son.
MATHEWS—August 19th, at Ghorpuri Lines, Poona, the wife, of Captain E. M. Mathews, 2nd (Queen's Royal) Regt. of a daughter.
SCHMID.—September 8th, at Nagpore, the wife of Mr. D' Schmid, Postal Department, of a daughter.
STEEL—September 11th, at Simla, the wife of Major J. P. Steel, R. E., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BAYLEY—LEMARCHAND—September 8th. At St. Stephen's Hamaresbaugh, by the Rev. G. T. Dennis, Henry Bayley, Esq., Bengal Police, to Ariana Charlotte Morgan, second daughter of John Lemarchand, Esq., of Exeter Devon.
PATRICK—HALDANE—September 10th, at St. James' Church, Delhi, by the Rev. J. Kilbee Stuart, M. A., Cyril Kirk Patrick, to Louisa Georgina, youngest daughter of the late Major Radcliffe Haldane, 45th N. I.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1877.

THE *Spectator*, which usually assumes to be an authority on Indian subjects, still needs some rudimentary information on them. Referring to telegrams which were sent to London about the alarming aspect of affairs in Guzerat, it remarks, in explanation of them, "that means, "the thickest population in the richest native "State of Western India must perish." Now, the *Spectator* ought to know that Guzerat is not a native State. It is a province which contains native States, but Guzerat proper is a British possession. Our contemporary proceeds—"One-third of all the misery in the "south is directly traceable to the cynical idiots "who abused Lord Salisbury, Sir Richard "Temple, and the *Spectator* for urging even "extravagant measures of relief in Behar. They "frightened the officials into a parsimony which "has prevented reasonable measures of precaution." This is a complete misrepresentation of facts. The extravagant policy forced upon the Government of India three years ago by papers like the *Spectator* cost the country several millions which she could ill afford to spare. It was the lesson taught by this recklessly mismanaged Bengal famine that induced the Government of India to insist upon the present Madras famine being dealt with differently—that is, judiciously and economically instead of blindly and extravagantly. It must be melancholy to taxpayers in India to see English journals still shrieking for unlimited expenditure, when the general state of the country requires that the Government of India shall husband its resources to the uttermost. The charge of cynical idiotcy which the *Spectator* vaguely hurls at somebody or other might very well be retorted upon it even for the few sentences we have just quoted from its columns.

THE Madras officials still remain unconsoled and embittered in spirit because Lord Lytton has temporarily suspended the functions of the Members of Council. Like Rachel mourning for her children, they refuse to be comforted. They look askance at General Kennedy and the other imported officials, and say as unpleasant things about them as they can. A Madras correspondent of ours, in referring the other day to what some of the Madras papers love to call the Viceroy's *coup de théatre* or *coup d'état*, told us that the indignation of the Madras officials was almost comical to witness. Metaphorically speaking, they were stamping with rage and "abusing largely in a circle." The Members of the Madras Council have of course a large number of friends, some of them personal friends who do not expect to receive anything from them, and the majority friends who love them in expectation of favours to come. We can therefore imagine that when the Viceroy's resolution was published, the greater part of the official world of Madras was involved in the woes of the Councillors. It seems to us, however, that time which cures all wounds might by this date have cooled the inflamed feelings of the Madrasees. We are afraid these gentlemen have not been giving time fair play. They must have been

"Gathering their brows like gathering storm—
Nursing their wrath to keep it warm ;"

and if that is the case, then neither time nor any other emollient has been given a reasonable chance of success. One local paper, taking objection to the statement that on the whole the change of policy inaugurated by the Viceroy had been acquiesced in by the public of Madras, warmly denies the soft impeachment. It protests that the changes introduced by Lord Lytton have "caused general anxiety and regret." The voice of the Councillors may be heard in the following sentences :—

"The Viceroy, to save himself, has deliberately removed, on the score of grave emergency, the checks placed by Parliament on our Governor, and conferred on that subordinate absolute executive powers in so far as the famine is concerned. For full eight months did the Supreme Government discredit the alleged gravity of the position in Madras, and preach an economy that they never themselves on similar occasions practised. At last, they have roused themselves, and are now trying to atone for a protracted apathy by an extraordinary, if not frantic, display of energy. This new-born energy finds victims in the Madras Council and Board of Revenue, and in various officials in Mysore ; and the home public will be led to conclude that Lord Lytton has saved Southern India from—itself ! It would have been dangerous to attempt to snuff out the Duke of Buckingham, so his Grace has not only been spared the cruel fate of Mr. Saunders, but he has been freed from responsibility to his Councillors, and may now have his own way. Should the Duke succeed, Lord Lytton will share the credit of success ; but should his Grace find himself hoist with his own petard, single-handed, for him to bear, the Viceroy will not be accountable for his failure. His Grace has been twenty months, and his new Assistant a couple of weeks, in Madras, whereas the Members of Council have served some thirty to five-and-thirty years in administrative capacities." The idea that the Duke has been utilised as a cat's-paw by the Government of India may be unfounded, but it is widely entertained. Surprise is expressed that his Grace acquiesced in an act of—to say the least—discourtesy to veteran officers who have been rendering him the ablest assistance since the famine commenced. By doing so, his Grace has begged the question about the responsibility of his Government for an erratic policy that they did not shape. He has now practically admitted that his Government have been all along in the wrong, and the Government of India in the right ; and, naturally enough, the Supreme Government are grateful."

The cause of this agony peeps out in the last sentence we have quoted. The Madras officials, with the venerable Councillors their practical leaders, were found out by the Supreme Government, and they do not like it. They would barter a sound famine policy that may be the salvation of their Presidency for the gratification of their own personal vanities. Without public spirit, without ambition to forget every other motive for action but the desire to do the greatest amount of public good achievable, they are angry because the Bombay system has been superimposed on their own want of system. The Duke of Buckingham is now called a catspaw of the Viceroy's by the discarded Councillors and their numerous friends ; it is even said that he has sold the reputation of his Government since the famine commenced for the sake of getting in his own hands the whole of the power which he formerly had to share with the Members of his Council. If the Duke had refused to co-operate heartily with the Government of India in combining the two great tasks of saving the lives of the people and the pockets] of the whole community of India ; if he had persisted in pouring out the revenues of the country like water, under cover of the noises raised by frightened incompetence ; if he had done anything but what he did, they would have been pleased. But because he has had the courage and public spirit to practically admit that the famine policy hitherto pursued by the Madras Government was wrong, and that the most statesmanlike way to deal with the famine was to adopt the system pursued in the Bombay Presidency with extraordinary success—that is, to help the people, but to insist, on behalf of the rights of the taxpayers of India, upon these people helping themselves—he is abused by all the sympathisers with the superseded Councillors, the principal plea urged on whose behalf is their respectability and senility. The pettifogging personal interests of these Councillors loom so largely before their narrow vision that they see nothing in the shape of imperial interests. It is one of the misfortunes of Anglo-Indian public service that officers who have served long in one place are apt to get very contracted and illiberal views. A Collector's intelligence is not expended on affairs beyond the boundaries of his district ; and a Magistrate thinks there is no court in the Empire like his cutcherry ; much in the same spirit which prompts a native to think that his gaum takes the lead among all the cities and villages of India. So far as officials of this stamp are concerned, their own district comprises all their India. They forget that it is only a part of a grand whole, and imperial interests are to them an abstraction unworthy of consideration. It was this state of feeling on an extensive scale that tempted the Madras Government—(which, of course, is, or was, composed of a collection of elderly officials)—to imagine that the wants of their Presidency were all in all, and that no heed need be paid to the rights of other parts of the country. Money to them was no object—because it belonged to somebody else. They also knew that a policy of unlimited extravagance was the easiest that could be adopted. It involved no trouble in organising relief works on a comprehensive and remunerative scale, and it saved them the annoyance of seeing that every man and woman who could work should be concentrated on these works. They, in short, did what smaller officials often do—that is, totally ignore the imperial interests of the country. To save a financial break-down, Lord Lytton went to the Duke of Buckingham, and the old policy of *laissez faire* was condemned and a new policy adopted. True to their parochial inclinations, the Madras Councillors, or their friends (from whom they certainly ought to pray to be saved), considered the adoption of an imperial policy a reflection upon their character, and rather than suffer this personal affront, they would have preferred the old state of matters continued. This is the cause of their present vexation, and why the Duke of Buckingham, the Viceroy, the Government of India, Sir Richard Temple, General Kennedy, and even the Government of Bombay are being so roundly abused. If it is not quite useless to do so, we would suggest that now when the Government of India has resolved upon a policy being pursued in Madras which will be in accord with the welfare of the whole country, the most intelligent and loyal course the Madras Members of Council and their sympathisers could adopt is to stop grumbling and scolding and lend a helping hand in the good work now set agoing under the direction of General Kennedy. Let the poor Councillors have patience and they will get back again some day to their position and power ; but in the meantime, it is worth remembering that it is great folly to waste energy on a supposed personal affront when there is a remorseless enemy at the gates who must be driven back. Let them try to remember that the Madras Famine has an imperial as well as a local importance ; that imperial interests are predominant ; and that as loyal subjects of the Empire it is their duty to work zealously for the imperial interests in preference to every other. In adopting this standard of public conduct, they will be doing no violation to even their tenderest feeling, because in giving their loyal assistance to the imperial interests they will simultaneously be forwarding the best interests of the Madras Presidency.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS OF THE 31st AUG.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company's s.s. Travancore, Commander W. Barratt, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning at half-past 7 o'clock, with the English Mails of the 31st ult. The following is the list of passengers :—

From Southampton—Mr S Stewart. Lt Christopher, Mr A Summers, Mr and Mrs Johnstone and 2 children, Mr R Morris, Mr Chetwynd, Mr J G Elded, Mr R Gordon, Mr J Butler, Mr W Cousins, Mr Goodman, Mr T Dash, Mr J Shattock, Mr W Montgomery, Mr W Robinson, Mr R Chitty, and Mr A Pa

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

CRICKET.

BOMBAY vs. POONA.

POONA, SEPT. 19.

In the 2nd innings Bombay scored 227; Harrison 64 and Maitland 65. Poona made 89 in the 2nd innings, of which Fellowes scored 36. Bombay thus won the match by 212 runs. The bowling of Wilkins and Wyer for Bombay was excellent.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE FIGHTING IN THE SCHIPKA PASS.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

A Turkish official despatch states, that Fort Nicholas in the Schipka Pass, captured by Suleiman Pasha on the 16th inst., has been abandoned by the Turks for motives of strategy. A Russian official despatch, however, states that an assault made by the Turks has been repulsed with enormous loss after nine hours continuous fighting.

RUMOURS OF MEDIATION.

Rumours current of an armistice and mediation have been semi-officially denied.

MANIFESTO BY MARSHAL MACMAHON.

PARIS, SEPT. 19.

Marshal Macmahon has issued a *Manifesto* in which he says he serves no party, and will maintain the Constitution, whatever the result of the forthcoming elections may be, and that he will remain to defend Conservative interests with the help of the Senate.

THE FIGHTING AT PLEVNA.

The bombardment of Plevna continues.

Chefket Pasha, at the head of Turkish reinforcements from Asia, is marching to the relief of Plevna.

THE SCHIPKA PASS.

The Russians in the Schipka Pass have been strongly reinforced.

The loss sustained by the Russians in recovering Fort Nicholas was 19 officers and 500 men.

LONDON, SEPT. 18, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with hardening tendency. Smarts hardening tendency.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	6 1-16
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	6
8¼ lbs. do.	7
40s Mule Twist	0-10½
3 per cent. Consols for account	95⅜
5 per cent. French Rents 1872	106
Bar Silver	54½

Arrival—Saturno.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

Latest Messages received up to 8 p.m. yesterday:—

		Greenwich Time.	Average Time in Transit.
		H. M.	H. M.
FROM UNITED KINGDOM—			
Via Teheran (perfect)	19th—	1 19 p.m.	0 33
" Turkey (do.)	18 h—	2 0 p.m.	15 8
" Suez (do.)	19 h—	1 30 p.m.	0 47
FROM CONTINENT OF EUROPE—			
Via Teheran (perfect)	18th—	4 15 p.m.	3 28
" Turkey (do.)	..	nil.	nil.
" Suez (do.)	19th—	1 10 p.m.	1 26
FROM AMERICA—			
Via Teheran (perfect)	19th—	5 57 a.m.	nil.
" Turkey (do.)	..	nil.	do.
" Suez (do.)	..	do.	do.
FROM CHINA—			
Via Amoor (interrupted)	..	nil.	nil.
" Singapore (imperfect)	19th—	5·43 p.m.	3 41
FROM AUSTRALIA—			
Via Singapore (imperfect)	17th—	11 0 a.m.	50 36

INDIAN BRANCH.

	Mest. Hrs.	Mts.	Mts. Hrs.	Mts.
From Calcutta	2	0	0	3
" Galle	4	22	3	43
" Kurrachee	0	21	0	1
" Madras	5	32	0	26

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 19TH 12-32 P.M.

Mail steamer Assam from Bombay arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—SEPT. 19.

(Madras Time.)

CANWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W. N. W., ther. 80, bar. 30·11.

MANGALORE, 5·50 P.M.—Weather fine, wind N. E., N. W.

TUTICORIN, 3·20 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S.E., ther 86, bar. 29·92.

VIZAGAPATAM, 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind N. W. moderate, ther 88.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

NEW arrivals by the Mail and other Steamers will find the War Telegrams of each week, with the leading articles on the War from the daily *Bombay Gazette*, conveniently arranged in the Indian Supplement to our Overland Summary, published every Friday.

Yearly Subscription to Overland Summary with Supplement (Indian Postage free).....Rs. 12

Single Copy.....As 4

THE resignation by Mr. H. A. Mangles, of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, is officially notified.

SURGEON GENERAL KER INNES, the head of the British Army Medical Department in India, has just been appointed an Honorary Surgeon to Her Majesty, a distinction which carries with it no gross metallic reward, but is none the less a compliment, very appropriately bestowed in this case.

IN the *Whitehall Review*, the author of a notice on Lady Lytton asserts that she is the mother of six children, the *third* of whom was born "a year ago." *Vanity Fair* has not yet solved this conundrum.

MAJOR SARTORIUS (says the *Whitehall Review*), of the Bombay Staff Corps, is the military correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* at Schumla. He is the elder brother of Major Sartorius, of Coomassie renown, and is esteemed as a very able officer and strategist. His opinions of the operations should be very valuable. He is not a combatant.

SOME curtailment of the original programme of Bengal relief has been ordered by His Excellency the Commander-in Chief. Instructions will shortly be issued to stop the relief of all the Native Infantry Regiments in the Bengal Presidency, save as regards the three regiments in Assam. Again, the 15th Hussars are to stand fast at Meerut for another year, the relieving regiment from England replacing the 11th at Umballa. The departure of the 4th Bengal Cavalry from Meerut may probably also be delayed for a time. All British Infantry moving is, wherever practicable, to travel by railway in order to minimise interference with the ordinary transport of the country.

A LETTER from Meerut says, "that famine in and around here seems to be inevitable, as wheat has gone down to 10 seers to the rupee. Two notables, Eli Bux and Mr. Collins, both contractors and both rich men, appear to be the only persons in Meerut who are likely to reap any benefit from the scarcity of rain. Each has laid out his lacs in the purchase of grain, purchasing when they could get the grain at 30 seers per rupee and now selling it at 10, making by the transaction 200 per cent. It is a pity that these men, who have more money than they know what to do with, do not perform an act of charity by being satisfied with say cent. per cent., and letting the poor natives have their 20 seers per rupee; but perhaps these men say business is business, and care little about the sentiment of the thing."

The ship County of Berwick is reported aground between Saugor Point and Saugor Lighthouse. The Steamer Undaunted was towing up on the 17th the ship St. George dismasted. This vessel was abandoned in the recent bad weather in the Bay of Bengal; a portion of the crew are saved, but it is feared the remainder have been drowned. A steamer is visiting the houses of refuge in the hope of picking up some of the missing men.

A CORRESPONDENT at Azamgarh sends the following to the *Delhi Gazette*:—"The Rajah of —— is in trouble. It appears that having come on a visit to this station he got a lot of men to try and abduct a married woman as she was going to another person's house. A fracas ensued, when four men were wounded. The case has assumed a serious aspect. There are thirteen vakils on one side and five on the other. People say that the Rajah has made a mess of his defence, and it is not unlikely he will be committed to the Sessions Court for trial. Since writing the above I hear that the Rajah has been committed to the Sessions under Section 366 Indian Penal Code, and is on bail. I shall probably have to say something regarding the conduct of Mr. Somebody. The Rajah has already been put to the expense of Rs. 2,000 for vakils' services."

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Madras Times*:—"A suit for damages amounting to Rs. 10,000 has been filed by Ragavacharry, a merchant of Tuticorin, in the District Court of Tinnevelly, against the Sub-Judge of Tuticorin. The suit has been brought on account of certain highly slanderous expressions alleged to have been used by the defendant to the plaintiff, in the course of a trial in which the latter was a party. Mr. Thompson, barrister-at-law, appears for plaintiff."

Vanity Fair says:—"At a time when such lamentable accounts are reaching us from India, it is a relief to turn to some brighter phase of Indian progress. And such is supplied in the yearly report of the Indian railways, which are still making steady progress. We have for some time given up advancing money to foreign Governments of questionable solvency and honour. We would strongly recommend English capitalists now to turn their attention to India. Several high authorities have written to show how those periodical famines might be averted if English capital was sent to aid Nature in distributing her bountiful gifts over India; railways have done much to carry food from the rich to the barren lands, but we want many more canals which would soon convert the latter into a rich and reliable food-producing country. This is not a work of charity, but one which will pay far better than most foreign loans."

THE *Madras Times* has made a novel discovery. It considers stagnant water "sweet and good for the use of man." This, at all events, is the only explanation of the following sentences which occur in an article lamenting the presumed non-existence of politics in India:—"Of politics, in the sense in which the term is understood in constitutionally ruled countries and which contribute greatly to the power and influence of those countries, there is (*sic.*) none whatever. The absence of these in a community is greatly to be deprecated, and progress and prosperity can no more attend a land wherein are no politics than stagnant water can *remain* sweet and good for the use of man."

THE Peter's Pence presented to the Pope on the occasion of his episcopal jubilee amount to the respectable sum of 16,476,281 francs. Of this sum 9,190,000 francs were in gold, the rest in bank notes. The money is to be applied as follows: 4,000,000 francs are to be paid into the permanent fund for the Apostolic Chair; 4,000,000 for a fund for the officials, ex-officials, and ex-officers who have remained faithful to the Pope; 4,000,000 for a fund to repair the various ecclesiastical monuments, churches, &c., in Rome, and for the furtherance of art and science. The rest, 4,476,281 francs, are to be divided amongst various hospitals, homes, asylums, &c.

THE *Indian Mirror* says, that "a prisoner at the Calcutta Police Court flung a shoe at one of the Magistrates, while seated on the bench. The shoe fortunately struck the interpreter. The case is under investigation." Why, it may be asked, was the interpreter fortunate in having been struck instead of the Magistrate? Did the former deserve the blow?

THE *Examiner* says:—"The most important part of the Royal Warrant dealing with promotion in the army is contained in the prefix. One brief paragraph virtually changes the entire scope of the Warrant, by declaring that the conditions subsequently stated in regard to retirements, voluntary and compulsory, must not be considered as granting the officers of the army any vested interests. So far as it is possible to comprehend this rather enigmatic provision, it would seem to mean that all officers now in the army may avail themselves of the terms granted by the new Warrant until the State chooses to alter or cancel its conditions. Here, unfortunately, the scheme errs in that very particular which has rendered army promotion so stagnant during recent years. This was the possibility that the State would soon offer high terms to stimulate retirements. The one thing necessary is to produce such a plan for the regulation of promotion as will satisfy the officers without inflicting injury on the State, and, before all things, which will be accepted as a permanent and final arrangement. The present Warrant does not fulfil these requirements, being essentially of a temporary nature, far too liberal in the proposed expenditure of public money, and not calculated to satisfy the officers, who are plainly told that their contracts of service carry with them important duties but no rights."

THE career of Brigham Young, which has just come to a close, says the *Globe*, offers an interesting illustration of the manner in which personal character and fortuitous circumstances sometimes combine to place a man in a prominent position. Of Young's personal character, undoubtedly the most striking feature was its domineering strength which found almost unexampled scope when the murder of Joseph Smith left open the leadership of the strange medley of humanity known as the Latter-day Saints. The bold and masterly manner in which Young led out into the wilderness of the West his host of twelve to fourteen or fifteen thousand people, men, women, and children, will be read by future generations with all the interest attaching to the most stirring incidents of modern history. Only a man capable of inspiring enthusiasm and then controlling it with a strong hand could have held together such a band of followers on such a march, or could have subsequently steered the barque of his isolated little community through the many perils that have beset it. Young's early experience seems to have fitted him for his singular career. The son of a farmer, and himself brought up to the practical matter-of-fact life of a carpenter, Brigham in an early age seems to have fallen in with the Methodists, from whom no doubt he borrowed that dash of fanaticism necessary for his future success, and among whom he gained his first experience as a preacher. He was thus well prepared for action when in after years events made him first a Mormon and next an apostle, and then the prophet and ruler of the community which was destined to be driven out of the pale of civilisation, and compelled to settle in the solitudes of Western America. For nearly thirty years this extraordinary man ruled with despotic sway in Utah, developing industries, framing laws, preaching with all the force derived from pretended inspiration, and instituting and upholding social practices in defiance of the will and the power of the United States of America, and even to the annoyance and dissatisfaction of many of his own people, for the peculiar institution of Mormonism was no feature in the religious scheme of Smith, but was the outcome of Young's own determination, and was first regarded by many of the "saints" with repugnance. Whether Utah has another such man in reserve remains to be seen. The probability is that internal dissensions, now that the strong hand has been removed, will combine with other causes to send this great religious imposture the way a great many others have gone before it.

EXACT figures are now published by the German Government which allow of a calculation of the amount of silver sold by them since they began the operation of replacing their silver by a gold currency. From the Berlin *Borsen Zeitung* of the 17th inst., it appears that the withdrawals of old silver from circulation from Germany have been at the following rate: by the end of 1874, 7,447,0001; in 1875, 10,878,0001; in the first half of 1876, 6,670,0001; in the second half, 8,651,0001; and in the first of this year, 7,295,0001—altogether, 40,941,000. (The coins now remaining to be withdrawn are the 1-thaler pieces alone, and the date of their final demonetisation by law not being yet decreed, the rate of withdrawals is now arbitrary with the Government.) Of this total it is known that half, or 20 millions, has been recoined, and the other half has partly been sold and partly remains for sale. The Berlin journal already named remarks that it is difficult to be clear about the amount of silver exported from Germany, but estimates that, although large amounts have been got rid of during this and last year, by sales on the London market, and by direct exports to the East, yet greater activity was called for by the near probability of a decline in the value of silver and of the power of the East to absorb the metal. As to this assumed probability we say nothing, but only refer to it inasmuch as it gives the journal from which we quote the opportunity for estimating that only 15 millions have been sold, and that there remain over 5 millions actually withdrawn but undisposed of. It is also thought probable that this large amount in stock has been the cause of the slackened rate of withdrawals of silver from circulation in Germany during the present year.

AT Pattialla the grain shops were plundered on Saturday last, and the poor are loudly clamouring for the stoppage of all exportation.

SOME REFLECTIONS ON THE PRESENT STATE OF THE PARSEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Parsee new year happens to fall in this week, and a Gujarutee newspaper, the *Rast Goftar*, has taken the opportunity of lecturing the Zoroastrian community on this simple matter that the calculation of time has been wrong with us, and that the year which, according to a correct reckoning, should end in the month of June, ought not to end in the present month of September. The mistake is obvious, and should be corrected by the unanimous consent of the community, though in any other than a scientific point of view, it does nobody any harm, while there are many things else more deserving our attention; and especially as the spirit of His Excellency the Governor has brought the matter to our mind, it is worth while to refer to some of them as having an important bearing on the question—what is the present state of the Parsees and in what direction their progress is continued and carried on? The priests, as a class, are not very popular anywhere, though in every people there must be many among the class of priests who are as good and worthy of reverence as men can be, and the influence which is exercised by these men over the Parsee females is enormous and hurtful and it subjects everybody to tyranny which is debasing, and which sometimes occasions many injurious consequences. The story is told, one out of many, of a sick man who was brought down from an upper floor, in consequence of which he subsequently died, to be treated by an European physician who was absolutely forbidden to go up to the sick person, as it has been laid down by the priesthood, that it is against religion to admit an European to an upper floor in a house, even though it may be for the purpose of saving the life of a man suffering from a painful illness. The character of the Parsees has been highly praised, yet there are very few among their women, as we all know, who will address anything to servants or inferior men without using words that would not become the lips of a daughter of a caste known in every part of Britain. And I undertake to say, and I appeal to the conscience of every Parsee, if it be not a fact that there are very few even of well-dressed men that, in their conversation for five minutes, do not betray the evil results of a defective moral education, and show a deficient intellectual training. In their moral character, the Parsees are perhaps still what they were some years ago. No doubt there may be, and there are some who are gifted by nature with resplendent charms, and who have a kind of insight into right and wrong, into the nature of things and the affairs of man. But those having moral courage and bold spirit, especially when it is to be displayed on critical occasions against an unscrupulous opposition, how fewer still are there?

The evils of which I complain—superstition that humiliates and degrades, weakness of character, a lying tongue, impropriety in conversation, a contempt for high intellectual discipline, and a strong distinction to the path of duty—in order to remedy them, require very powerful and truthful writing, not the feeble and the commonplace writing of vernacular prints; but our people as a class are deficient in writing, have no love for pamphlet-writing, or for letter-writing, or for starting new papers and magazines except for personal vanity and glorification. Though very kind and obliging, it may be often from a selfish point of view, to friends and relatives, not a single measure of good flows from them by personal sacrifice to the masses of the great population by which they are surrounded.

As for the *Rast Goftar*, which is a Parsee organ, and read only by Parsees, it is rather imitative than original. Deserve how it wearies a man of taste when in almost every issue the English headings are like the headings in a worthless or sensational paper, quite out of place in a serious journal. Take the following, which are, however, not the worst that I have read, and if bad taste be in the headings, what may we expect in the writings themselves: "Atrocities or no atrocities," "the Beginning of the end in Bulgaria," "Parsee Gazeteer in her last leading," "Matriculation without matrimony;" and under the title "the temptations of a Viceroy" the writer descends into a reporter, which is particularly bad, as the article purports to be critical, while it describes where the Viceroy will come and where he will go.

No writer, I am sorry to say, either in English or in vernacular, brings home to the understanding and consciences of men the vast questions of earthly welfare, and of moral and intellectual greatness, and I say this, notwithstanding the high praise bestowed by Sir Richard Temple. No man, in whatever garb, enters our houses, with the authority that comes from real moral greatness, to admonish and improve. No scatter vain imaginations, to pluck the weed that takes fast root in the mind, to disperse the air of passion and of anger from our rooms, no master of language, and of human feelings, no man of solid sense and sound judgment, comes into our dwellings that he might bring up to his level a vast crowd of men, and make his name great in the single annals of the poor. Most of the honourable professions are content with the largeness of their business, or the greatness of their profits; their hearts do not reach in sympathy to the masses, and their minds do not approach the social and political questions which lead to glory and greatness among the nations of all the earth.

ANTONY.

Bombay, Sept. 18.

POONA RACES, 1877.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

FOURTH DAY.—TUESDAY, 18TH SEPT. 1877.

THE fourth day's races were another great success. The weather which in the afternoon appeared threatening cleared up, and the shower of rain we had about 1 o'clock rendered the afternoon more enjoyable, and the scene more interesting; in fact, it was just the weather for racing and race-seeing. The race course was again all animation and excitement this evening, and the Grand Stand and the Steward's Stand were crowded. Their Excellencies the Governor and Commander-in-Chief were present. The lotteries were well patronized, and those who have drawn the "cracks" in sweep or lottery had better wait on patiently. Colonel Graves, who assumes the *nom de plume* of Major Crocbie in turf matters, was heartily congratulated on the success he achieved in the races to-day. He won four out of the five run to-day, and seems to have got a pocket-a good round sum. It was said that His Highness Agha Khan has been most unfortunate this year, inasmuch as up to the present time none of his horses came in first, and our Mogul friends are looking glum. The members of the Committee were again very successful on all their arrangements, and Major Burnett, the Honorary Secretary, has shown us what precision and punctuality will accomplish. The band of Her Majesty's 2-11th Regiment discoursed sweet music at intervals, and everything went off merrily. The following is a list, showing the value of the horses sold at the lotteries in connection with Tuesday's races held at the Gymkhana shed on Monday evening:—

Winners' Handicap.

Saracen	Rs. 55
Merry Legs	" 445
Lachin Surturas	" 150
Ariel	" 30
Nonpariel	" 140
Nasib	" 45
Monarch	" 975

Galloway Handicap.

Red Hazard	Rs. 105
Judge Advocate	" 180
Nujeeb	" 30
Lightfoot	" 10
Corsair	" 75
Kamil	" 60
Knight of the Garter	" 10
Dutchman Grey Jacket	" 405

Poona Handicap.

Pegasus	Rs. 125
General Lee	" 45
Chorister	" 110
Fireman	" 40
Alligator	" 40
Hunter	" 430
Veronica	" 150

The other lotteries will take place at the Grand Stand this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

1ST RACE.—"Pony Plate"—Rs. 250. For all ponies 14·2 and under. Weight for inches; 13-2 to carry 10st. Previous winners 7lbs. extra. Entrance Rs. 20. To close and name at 7 a. m. the day before the race. Distance half mile—Value Rs. 330.

	st.	lbs.		st.	lbs.
Major Crosbie's	10	4	Bowen	1	
Captain Willoughby's	9	12	Leotard	1	
Mr Ewart's	9	11	Emaum	3	
Mr Spooner's	9	12	Donaldson	0	

This was not a pretty race. Electric was the last to appear on the course in the preliminary canter before the Grand Stand, and was well supported. They were despatched at a very good start. Leotard leading, and the four ponies from the very onset looked as if they were no match for each other. Electric passed Leotard at the straight line home, and won by several lengths, the other being at equal distances from each other. Time, 59 seconds.

2ND RACE—Winners Handicap—Rs. 1,000. Forced for all Arab and Presidency C B winners during the meeting (G R races excepted) and optional to horses and horses that have run in closed races. Top weight to be at the discretion of the Stewards. Entrances to be made by 7 a. m. the day before the race. Handicap to be published by 9 a. m. Acceptances to be in the box by 2 p. m. Entrance 5 G. M. Distance two miles—Value Rs. 2,050.

	st.	lbs.		st.	lbs.
Major Crosbie's	8	1	Bowen	1	
Mr Abdool Raymon's	8	4	Comer	2	
Mr Mowjee Manockjee	8	0	Bhaskram	3	
The Nawab of Jowrah's	8	2	Finch	0	
H H Aga Khan's	9	0	Syed	0	
Mr Fuller's	8	0	Vinall	0	
Mr A's	7	7	Walker	0	
Mr Abdool Raymon's	8	10	Cassim	0	
H H Aga Khan's	8	0	Wackney	0	

It will be observed that this was a two-mile race, and that the best horses were to have another trial for the palm of victory. Speculation was rife and large bets were made, in consequence of the enhanced distance these horses had to run. Merrylegs looked very pretty in his preliminary canter, and Monarch was led on the course by his owner, Mr. Ali Abdools. These, with Prince, Ariel, and Nonpariel, were considered the favourites. The start was a very indifferent one, but all came in in a cluster when passing the Steward's Stand the first time, Monarch leading. Nasib, Merrylegs, Lachin, and Surferaz were far behind, and on coming into the straight line Nonpariel advanced with Prince second, and Ariel third. Monarch a bad fourth. Time 3m. 58 sec.

3RD RACE—"The Galloway Handicap"—Rs. 300. For all Galloways that have started during the meeting. Entrances to be made by 7 a. m. the day before the race Handicap to be published by 9 a. m. Acceptances to be in the box by 2 p. m. Entrance 3 C M, with 1 G M, forfeit for not standing the Handicap. Distance 1½ miles—Value Rs. 795.

	st.	lbs.		st.	lbs.
Major Crosbie's	9	7	Bowen	1	
H H Aga Khan's	9	0	Cassim	2	
Mr Abdool Rahmon's	8	0	Comer	3	
Mr Jefferson's	8	7	Donaldson	0	
Maharaja of Jodhpore's	7	7	Gerard	0	
Dr Stevenson's	7	12	Blackburn	0	
Mr Fuller's	9	4	Vinall	0	
Mr. Covey's	8	7	Walker	0	
Major Crosbie's	8	0	Ahmed	0	

Red Hazard's appearance in his preliminary canter was much commented on, being a very showy horse, and after some bolstering, carrying and prancing all the horses were despatched a bad start. Dutchman jumped off with the lead, and the other horses came up to him near the hill except Corsair, who kept last at some distance. For some reason, which has not been explained to me, great interest was evinced in the race. On passing the Wanowrie Band Stand, Dutchman challenged Judge Advocate, who endeavoured to collar his opponent but failed. This was a capital race between Dutchman and Judge Advocate, who were about three lengths before the other seven horses. Time, 3m.

4TH RACE—"The Poona Handicap." Rs. 1,000. For all horses. Forced for English and Colonial winners during the Meeting (G R Races excepted), optional to C B winners, and horses that have run in closed races. Top weight to be at the discretion of the Stewards. Entrances to be made by 7 a.m. the day before the race Handicap to be published by 9 a. m. Acceptances to be in the box by 2 p. m. Entrance, 5 G M. Distance 2 miles —Value Rs. 1,675.

	st.	lbs.		st.	lbs.
Maharajah Kistore	8	3	Gerard	1	
Mr Covey's	9	4	Vinall	1	
Maharaja Purtabsing's	8	4	Finch	3	
Mr. Abdool Reymon's	8	7	Alligator	0	
Major Utterson's	8	2	Sudoo	0	
Mr Downall's	8	12	Rowen	0	
Mr Balke's	8	0	Walker	0	

This was considered to be another very interesting race, and both interesting and exciting it was no doubt. The bell was rung no less than three times before any of the horses put in an appearance, and when they did there was some difficulty in giving them a fair start, owing to Fireman's restive spirit. Hunter took the lead with Fireman and Alligator in close attendance. Chorister was pushing on with General Lee behind him, but failed, and the latter passed the former near the Chapel. Pegasus had many supporters owing to his former success, but he came in a good third. Fireman and Hunter passing the judge's chair in a dead heat. The race between these two drew the applause of the spectators, and as soon as the decision of the judge was made known it was announced that the stakes should be divided between them in lieu of their running another race. Time 3 m. 43 seconds.

5TH RACE.—Selling Race—For all Arabs Rs. 300. Horses entered to be sold for Rs. 1,200 10 stones 7lbs. allowed for every Rs. 100 under this amount. Distance 1 mile. Entrance, 1 G M. Winner to be sold after the race. Surplus over declared value to go to the Fund. Value Rs. 405.

	st.	lbs.		st.	lbs.
Major Crosbie's	7	7	Ahmed	1	
Mr Walker's	7	7	Gerard	2	
Mr A's	9	0	Mr A. A.	3	
Sullaman Abdool Wahed's	7	0	Comer	0	
Mr Elliott's	8	0	Walker	0	
Mr Fuller's	8	0	Vinall	0	
H H Aga Khan's	8	0	Young Shere Ali	0	
Major Utterson's	7	0	Syed	0	

This was only a mile race, and after one false start, the eight horses got away pretty fairly. Young Shere Ali kept the lead for a short time, but could not keep up. Kingfisher was thought of by a few, although the chances were between Electric, Kitano, and Dreadnaught. It was dusk, and vivid flashes of lightening were visible towards the direction of Sholapore, so that one could not distinctly see the different positions of the horses till they passed the winning post, when Electric came in first followed by Dreadnaught and Kitano in 1 m. 9 seconds.

BOMBAY.

A SALUTE of eleven guns will be fired from the saluting battery on the expected arrival at the Presidency of the Sultan Nava Sing Bhadur, Chief of Sheilr in Arabia.

THE quantity of cotton shipped from ports in Sind in the Bombay Presidency, to foreign or external ports, during the month of August amounted to 2,8651 bales, weighing 11,19,104 lbs. or 1,748 candies and 384 lbs., valued at Rs. 2,66,035.

DROWNED.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Frere Bunder on view of the body of Janoo, woman. Deceased was about forty years of age. She was bathing at a quarry hole, and going beyond her depth was drowned. A verdict of accidental death was recorded accordingly.

DONATIONS.—The Acting Municipal Commissioner begs to acknowledge with thanks receipt of a sum of Rs. 50 from Mr. W Atherton, of the New Colaba Company of Mills, as subscription from the employés of the Mill in aid of the famine-stricken people congregated in Bombay.

ASSAULT.—A noted character, named Hormusjee Dadabhoy, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, of committing an assault on Moogree, woman, at Gowalia Tank Road, and was fined Rs. 50. The same prisoner stood further charged, but the case was postponed for hearing to the 22nd instant.

PRICES.—The bunnias in Poona threaten to raise the prices of grain if the rain does not come soon. They say that though rain has fallen in the neighbourhood it has not come here. Rice is at present selling at 4 and 4½ seers and bajree at 6 and 6½ seers per rupee. The bunnias, moreover, are trying to get rid of all their old fusty grain. This should be well looked after by the Police.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE WEATHER IN POONA.—It is very warm and trying at present, specially during the day. There is not much appearance of rain, although we are in the dark quarter of the moon when it was expected to fall. A good fall of rain now would greatly improve the climate and make Poona more healthy.—*Id.*

THE NAPIER HOTEL LIQUOR CASE.—In this case a broker received from Mr. Dadabhoy Cowasjee two casks of beer and thirteen cases of liquor to take to Sattara, but which he dishonestly misappropriated. Five or six days after he did so, he obtained the assistance of other two persons in making away with it. The broker, who was charged with criminal breach of trust in his capacity as broker, was sentenced by the Railway Magistrate, when the case came on for final hearing, to two years' rigorous imprisonment. With regard to the other two, there were reasons for dealing leniently with one of them, and the Magistrate accordered that the spirit of our laws forbade his refusing to do so on the ground that the other who did not deserve leniency would benefit by it. He, therefore, fined each Rs. 100, in default of payment six months' rigorous imprisonment.—*Id.*

HYDERABAD, DECCAN.—We are glad to hear that there has been a good deal of rain during the past ten days in almost every district of the Nizam's country, and that clouds have gathered and more rain expected. The spirits of the poor people are greatly revived by the change in their prospects. At present there is no fear of a famine.—*Id.*

CHAMPION athletic MEETING.

WE are requested to remind intending competitors that to-day is the last day for entries.

Lotteries on the first day's events will be drawn in the Gymkhana on Saturday evening, the 22nd, at 6-30 p.m., and for the 2nd and 3rd days on the preceding evenings.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

MR. JUSTICE KENNEDY presided in the Insolvent Debtors' Court yesterday.

RE ROMANJEE JAMSEDJEE.

The Advocate General and Mr. Starling represented the creditors, and Mr. Lang appeared for the widow of the insolvent, who is deceased. It appears that the insolvent obtained his discharge in 1863, and after that he again went into business and made money. In 1873, he died, without having secured his final release and certificate, and left property which was proved under Rs. 40,000. The creditors are now bringing home to his widow, Motesbai, ordered to distribute this money amongst his creditors. A week ago, a rule *nisi* was granted, and the Advocate General applied yesterday to have the rule made absolute. Mr. Lang opposed the application and asked to have the hearing postponed, on the ground that sufficient time had not been allowed to his client to prepare his case. The hearing was postponed till the 3rd of October.

RE KAIKHOSROO JAMSEDJEE BOTTLEWALLA.

Mr. Kapadia applied on behalf of the insolvent for an interim order. The application was opposed by an Italian woman, who had obtained a judgment against the insolvent in the Small Causes Court, for Rs. 2,000 on two promissory notes, and who denied several statements made in his petition. His Lordship decided that under the circumstances the insolvent was not entitled to an interim order.

DISCHARGED INSOLVENTS.

Rustomjee Hormjeebhoy, amount of liabilities, Rs. 42,855; Abdool Karim Futeh Mahomed, amount of liabilities, Rs. 63,440; Noor Mahomed Hajee Bara, amount of liabilities, Rs. 341; Nanabhoy Vishvanath Guneshring, amount of liabilities, Rs. 1,120; Shaik Ali Sheik Hoosein, amount of liabilities, Rs. 2,490; Narayen Ragobe, amount of liabilities Rs. 317; Dawkabai, widow, and two others, amount of liabilities, Rs. 538; Atmaram Raghoo, amount of liabilities, Rs. 1,238; Arjan Sewab, amount of liabilities, Rs. 422; Thomas Henry Scely, amount of liabilities, Rs. 1,20,389 (final discharge).

PRICES OF GRAIN IN THE BOMBAY MARKET.

LIST of retail and wholesale prices of various kinds of grain prevailing in Bombay yesterday:—

Names.	No. of ℔ one Pallee Candy ℔ Rs.	℔ one Pallee Candy in Rs.	Names.	No. of ℔ one Pallee Candy ℔ Rs.	℔ one Pallee Candy in Rs.
WHEAT—			RICE—		
Khundwa	21	47	Tarasal	2	63
Pisi	21	37	Bengal	24	60
Bansi	24	58	Inferior quality	"	57
			Patni	"	45
GRAM—					
Jumbosuri	8	41	DOMB—		
Surat	21	35	Nagpore	24	40
Kurrachee	21	34	Goodgoo	24	38
			Campoor	24	38
BAJREE—			MUG—		
Mulkapuri	21	43	Catchee	24	60
Kurrachee	24	42	Kurrachee	24	45
JOWAREE—			DALE—		
Bar-i	24	33	Bar-i Toor dal	24	60
Deccan	24	40	Dry ditto	24	50
			Bara Gram	24	40
WHEAT—					
Grey Jaffa	8	0			
Ahmed	8	0			

4 seers make 1 pallee, 20 pallees make 1 pucca, and 2 pucca make 1 candy.

A SMART TRICK TO GET LIQUOR.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court a Eurasian named Charles Henry Malvery, was convicted by M. Nana Morojee of cheating by personation on the 8th instant in respect of daringly appropriating one dozen of Vienna beer and three bottles of Rhine wine, of the aggregate value of Rs. 12, belonging to Mr. C. Bounsevialle, wine and spirit merchant, and was sentenced to a term of four months' hard labour in the House of Correction. The circumstances of the case are briefly these. It appears that Mr. Bounsevialle, on the evening of the 8th instant, dispatched by a cooly the above goods from his shop in the Fort to Mr. Branson, residing on Malabar Hill. The cooly, on arriving at the Gowalia Tank Road, proceeding towards Malabar Hill, met the prisoner and presented to him, with the object of enquiring the residence of Mr. Branson, the slip of paper with Mr. Branson's address, and a receipt for the said goods. The prisoner at once represented himself to the cooly as Mr. Branson—that he was the party for whom the liquor was sent, and proceeded to reprimand the cooly for coming so late with the articles. Taking him a hundred paces or so further up the road he was ordered by prisoner to put the beer and wine into a buggy that then approached. The cooly, with the prisoner, then drove to a Parsee liquor shop-keeper on the hill, named Bhicoojee Dadabhoy, and on alighting there the prisoner pretended to sign the receipt for the goods which the cooly had. He was then ordered to return to Mr. Bounsevialle's shop, where he would be paid his hire. On his return, it was of course discovered that the cooly had been inveigled and defrauded of the goods entrusted to him. The Police were communicated with, and the prisoner was arrested through the information the cooly was able to give, he having pointed out the Parsee shop where prisoner had pretended to sign the receipt for the said goods. It may be stated that the Parsee shopkeeper did not know at the time that the goods were intended for Mr. Branson, but believed that the prisoner had dealings with Mr. Bounsevialle's firm. On this occasion the Parsee took the opportunity to invite the prisoner to have dealings with him, saying that he was an agent of Mr. Bounsevialle and had his liquors for sale. Taking advantage of the Parsee's desire to do business, the prisoner called on the following day, and cunningly induced the liquor seller to send some of Castillion's and also of Hennessey's brandy, and a dozen of beer, &c., to his residence, promising to pay for the same on the bill being presented. But the Parsee, of course, feared no more with the goods than had his pretended principal, Mr. Bounevialle.

THE SOLDIERS' INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

THE Soldiers' Exhibition of 1877 is the first for some time in Poona that has been opened by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. We notice this as we rejoice to see our present Governor restoring the old order of things that existed during Sir Bartle Frere's Government, and for the first year or two of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald *regime*. The soldiers and their families rejoice in the interest taken by Sir Richard Temple in their work exhibited on Monday last, and will not forget his kind thoughtfulness for their interests. All were rejoiced, also, to see His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief back again amongst us, and we trust that his restored health may be maintained and increased, notwithstanding the adverse climate

off abruptly and precipitously, one on the northern edge, and therefore, afford no access into the valleys north of the Balkans. Their sole use to the Turks, therefore, was in affording positions whence to flank the central Shipka ridge. It is possible also for troops to descend from them, struggle through the intervening glens, and climbing the steep slopes of the Shipka ridge, give the hand to each other on the road which runs along its summit. This done, the Shipka position would of course be turned, but the advantage would be of little avail till the road had been opened by carrying the fortified positions on it. Without the command of the road an enemy might indeed send bands down the road on to which he had scrambled, into the lower country about Gabrova, to burn and plunder, but I repeat that the road over the Shipka constitutes for an army the only practicable line of communication in this section of the Balkans.

Much has been said of the strength of the Shipka position. In these opinions I do not concur. It seems to me that unless strongly held with wide extending arms of defence, it is easy to be attacked and very difficult to be held with any security. The strength of a position does not depend wholly on its elevation or even on the difficulties of access to a direct attack, but on the clear range around it which its fire can sweep, and its ability to concentrate its fire on critical points. Herein lies the defect of the Shipka as a defensive position. It cannot search with its fire the jumble of lateral valleys and reverse slopes which hem it in. A brigade of light infantry might mass in a hollow within one hundred yards of the Russian first position without exposing itself to the artillery fire.

The troops engaged in to-day's battle were as follows:—The Bulgarians and a regiment of the 9th Division under General Stoletoff; the Second Brigade of the 9th Division under General Derotchinsky; the Rifle Brigade under General Toitowinski. The Second Brigade of the 14th Division, commanded by General Petrotchenski, arrived at nine in the morning, brought up by the commander of the division, General Dragimiroff, the whole force being under the chief command of General Radetzky, commanding the 8th Corps, which is composed of the 9th and 14th Divisions, in all twenty battalions, which if full would give an aggregate of about seventeen thousand men; but every regiment engaged had already fought, and lost. The Tirailleurs and Bulgarians shared the fortunes and misfortunes of General Gourko. The 14th Division fought hard in crossing the Danube. The stones of the Shipka had already been splashed with the blood of Mirski's gallant fellows of the 9th Division. I set down the total strength as not above thirteen thousand.

The operations commenced at daybreak. An attack was made on the Turkish commanding position on the Russian right flank, by the Tirailleur brigade and the Beanski regiment of the 9th Division. Almost at the same moment the Turks from that position renewed their furning effort, extending their left with intent to push across the intervening deep valley and gain the top edge of the ground in the rear of the Russian positions, and so hem in the Russian forces. The simultaneous attacks met in the valley separating the parallel ridges held by the Russians and Turks. The fighting became at once fierce and stubborn. I had been told about eight o'clock that in half-an-hour the Turks would be driven back. When I reached the crest of the Russian ridge I was fain to confess I saw no immediate prospect of this. A furious infantry fire was raging in the valley between the bare ridge and the Turkish higher wooded ridge. The barrenness of our slope brought about that our men went down into battle well-to-the out cover, blistered by the Turkish infantry fire from their wooded slope and by the shell fire of the mountain batteries on the summit. The Russian battery in the first position confronting the Turkish ridge fired, but at rare intervals. It is true it is a waste of ammunition to throw shells into trees, but the Turkish battery on the sky line unquestionably afforded a mark, and it would have been worth while to throw a few shells to help to cover with their moral effect the advance of our infantry. I fear there was a long pause the battery was short of ammunition. The road is so exposed that fetching ammunition is extremely dangerous. The Turks had detachments of marksmen detailed with seemingly no other duty than to sweep the Russian road at the exposed points of its course, and, indeed, to fire at everything and everybody exposed on the Russian ridge. To see anything and to attain shelter from the rifles' fire were incompatible objects.

I went up on to the sky line once and sat down to study the interesting scene below, and my white cap-cover in an instant drew fire from half a dozen rifles. We were all under rifle fire continually the whole day, from the commencement of the action till the Turkish position was finally carried.

From staff officers who had been on the ground during the whole period of operations I received details of the forces engaged and the character of the fighting on the previous days.

The Turks began the attack on the 21st, pushing on directly up the steeps above the village of Shipka. The Russian garrison in the works of the pass then consisted of the Bulgarian Legion and one regiment of the 9th Division, both weakened by previous hard fighting, and probably reckoning little more than three thousand bayonets, with about forty cannon. No supports were nearer than Tirnova, a distance of forty miles, a grave omission. The garrison fought hard and hindered the Turks from gaining any material advantage, though they forced the outer line of the Russian shelter trenches on the slopes below the position of Mount Saint Nicholas, the highest peak of the Shipka crossing. The Russians had laid mines in front of their trenches, which were exploded just as the head of the Turkish assaulting parties were massed above them, and it is reported that a large number of Moslems were blown up into the air in fragments. The loss to the Russians on the first day's attack was but 200, chiefly of the Bulgarian Legion.

On the second day, the 22nd, the fighting was not heavy, the Turks being engaged in making a wide turning movement on the right and left flanks of the Russian position, and these attacks were developed with great fierceness and pertinacity.

Yesterday the Turks assailed the Russian position on the front and flanks, and drove in the defenders from their outlying ground. The radical defects of the position became painfully apparent, its narrowness, its exposure, its liability to be out flanked and isolated. Fortunately reinforcements and arrived, which averted the mischief which had otherwise to my thinking imminently impended. Stoletoff hit his hardest, and a right good fighting man he is, full of energy and force after four long days of intense mental and physical strain, but he could not perform impossibilities with fifty thousand men thundering on his front and flank. But there had come to him, swiftly marching from Selvi, a brigade of the 9th Division, commanded by another valiant soldier, General Derotchinski, and this timely succour had been of material value to Stoletoff. The fight lasted all day, and at length, as the sun grew lower, they had so worked round on both the Russian flanks that it seemed as though the claws of the crab were about momentarily to close behind the Russians, and that the Turkish columns climbing the Russian ridge would give a hand to each other on the road in the rear of the Russian position.

The moment was dramatic with an intensity to which the tameness of civilian life can furnish no parallel. The two Russian generals, expecting momentarily to be environed, has sent, between the closing claws of the crab, a last telegram to the Czar, telling what they expected, how they tried to prevent it, and how that, please God, driven into their positions and beset, they would hold these till reinforcements should arrive. At all events, they and their men would hold their ground to the last drop of their blood.

It was six o'clock; there was a lull in the fighting, of which the Russians could take no advantage, since the reserves were all engaged. The grimed, sun-blistered men were beaten out with heat, fatigue, hunger, and thirst. There had been no cooking for three days, and there was no water within the Russian lines. The poor fellows lay panting on the bare ridge, reckless that it was swept by the Turkish rifle fire. Others doggedly fought on down among the rocks, forced to give ground, but doing so grimly and sourly. The cliffs and valleys sent back the triumphant Turkish shouts of "Allah il Allah!"

The two Russian generals were on the peak which the first position half encloses. Their glasses anxiously scanned the visible glimpses of the steep brown road leading up there from the Jantra valley, through thick copses of sombre green, and yet more sombre dark rock. Stoletoff cries aloud in sudden access of excitement, clutches his brother general by the arm, and points down the pass. The head of a long black column was plainly visible against the reddish-brown bed of the road. "Now God be thanked!" says Stoletoff, solemnly. Both generals bare their heads. The troops spring to their feet. They descry the long black serpent coiling up the brown road. Through the green copses a glint of sunshine flashes, banishes the sombreness, and dances on the glittering bayonets. Such a gust of Russian cheers whirls and eddies among the mountain tops that the Turkish war cries are well drowned in the glad welcome which the Russian soldiers send to the comrades coming to help them. Some time elapses. The head of the column draws near the Karaula, and is on the little plateau in front of the khan. But they are mounted men. The horses are easily discernible. His Radetzky, then, been so left to himself, or so hard pushed, that he has sent cavalry to cope with infantry among the precipices of the Balkans? Be they what they may, they carry a tongue that can speak, for on the projection to the right of the khan a mountain battery has just come into action against the Turkish artillery on the wooded ridge, by the occupation of which the Turks are flanking the right of the Russian position. There are no riders on the horses now, for they are on their way down hill. But a column of Russian infantry are on the swift tramp uphill till they get within firing distance of the Turks on the right, and then they break, scatter, and from behind every stone and bush spurt white jets of smoke.

It is a battalion of the Rifle Brigade, the brigade itself is not three kilometres behind, and it is a rifle brigade that needs no more fighting in the Balkans to link its name with the great mountain chain. It is the same rifle brigade which followed General Gourko in his victorious advance and chequered retreat. The brigade has marched 55 kilometres straight on end without cooking or sleeping, and now is in action without so much as a breathing halt. Such is the stuff of which thorough good soldiers are made. Their general, the gallant Tzwitinsky, accompanies them, and pushes an attack on the enemy's position on that wooded ridge on the Russian right. But Radetzky, who himself brought up the tirailleurs and so at the least reckoning saved the day marches on up the road with his staff at his back, runs the triple gauntlet of the Turkish rifle fire and joins the other two generals on the peak hard by the batteries of the first position. As senior and highest officer present, he at once took command, complimenting General Stoletoff, whom he relieved, on the excellence of his dispositions and stubbornness of defence.

In the night a renewed attempt to carry the Turkish positions threatening the right flank could well be spared. But it was felt that there was no safety, far less elbow-room, for the Russians until the Turks should be driven off that dominating wooded ridge looming so ugly on the right flank. The left flank, which the Turks assailed the previous day, was now comparatively safe. So to-day fighting began at daybreak with a renewed attack of the Russians on the positions named.

The Bulgarian peasant boys displayed singular gallantry in the same work as that in which the despised Indian bheestie has so often done good service to our soldiers, by going down into the actual battle, right into the fire line, with stone crocks full of water for the fighting men. This water was fetched from far in the rear, along a bullet-swept road, for there is no water on the position itself. One lad had his crock smashed by a bullet as he passed me, and he wept, not for joy at his fortunate escape, but for sorrow at the loss of the article which enabled him to be of service.

The fighting hung very much in the valley, and the reinforcements of the 9th Division sent down effected much perceptible good. About nine Dragimiroff arrived with two regiments of the 2nd Brigade of his own division, the Podolsk Regiment. He left in reserve near the khan the Jitomer Regiment, and marched up the road to the first position. There was no alternative but to traverse that fearfully-dangerous road, for the lower broken ground on its left was impracticable, and reported besides to be swarming with Bashi-Bazouks. The Jitomer men lost heavily while making this promenade, and having reached the peak, found no safe shelter, for the Turkish rifle fire was coming from two quarters simultaneously. So the infantry were stowed away till wanted in the ditch of the redoubt. Radetsky and his staff remained on the slope of the peak, and here Dragimiroff joined, and was welcomed by his chief.

The firing in the valley waxed and waned fitfully as the morning wore on to near noon. The Turks were very strong evidently in their wooded position, and there was an evident intention on their part to work round their left and edge in across the narrowed throat of the valley towards our rear.

About eleven the firing in the valley swelled in volume. It was wholly musketry fire, be it remembered, and taking off my white hat I crept up to the edge of the ridge and looked down upon the scene below. The Russians had their tirailleurs in among the trees of the Turkish slope, leaving the bare ground behind strewn with killed and wounded. The ambulance men were behaving admirably, picking up the wounded under the hottest fire, and indeed not a few were themselves among the wounded. As to the progress of the Russians in the wood little could be seen, the cover was so thick, but it was clear that the battle waged to and fro, now the Russians, now the Turks, gaining ground occasionally. The Russians, at some point would be hunted clean back out of the wood altogether, and with my glass I could mark the Turks following them eagerly to its edge, and lying down while pouring out a galling fire. It seemed an even match; the Turks and Russians alike accept valiantly the chances of battle. The Russian tirailleurs, finely-trained skirmishers, looked out dexterously for cover, and the Turks displayed fine skirmishing ability, but the soldiers of the Breanski line regiment were not so good at finding cover. There was clearly no thought among them of quailing, but they stood up in the open as I have seen our Guards do in a sham fight, and took what came. As a natural result, this fine regiment showed the greatest proportion of casualties.

There is something terrible in a fight in a wood. You can see nothing save an occasional flash of dark colour among the sombre foliage and the white clouds of smoke rising above it like soap bubbles. Hoarse cries come back to you on the wind from out the mysterious inferno. How is it to go? Are the strongbacked Muscovites, with these ready bayonet points of theirs to end the long drawn out fight with one short, impetuous, irresistible rush, or are the more lissom Turks to drive their northern adversaries out of the wood backwards into the fire-blistered open Who can tell?

The fire rages still. The mad clamour of the battle still surges up around into the serene blue heavens. Wounded men come staggering out from among the swaying trunks and sit down in a heap, or crawl on to the ambulance men. I leave the edge of the ridge soon after eleven, and pick my way up towards the peak, on the slope of which the generals and staff are surveying the scene. The bullets here are singing like a nest of angry wasps. One bullet strikes on the left knee General Dragimiroff, who has been standing calmly in the face of the fire, looking down upon the battle. One of the best generals in the Russian army is *hors de combat*. He is no brave as he is skilful. He never so much as takes his spectacles off, but quietly sits down, and, ripping up his trouser-leg, binds a handkerchief round the wound. Surgeons gather round him; but, like the true soldier he is, he says he will take his turn when it comes. He is carried off the line of fire somewhat, his boot removed, and the limb bandaged. Then he is placed on a stretcher, and is borne away. The last words on the noble soldier's lips are a fervent wish for good fortune to the arms of the Czar.

The tirailleurs and Breanski regimentare not making headway in their difficult enterprise of attacking direct in front the steep Turkish slope, with its advantage of wooded cover, although they have foiled the efforts of the Turks to turn their position by their own left into our rear. We can see on the skyline their reinforcements as they came up out of the valley by the road close to the mountain battery, on the bare spot near the edge of their left flank. It was determined at 12 o'clock to deliver a counter flank attack on the right edge of the Turkish ridge, simultaneously with a renewed strenuous attack of the tirailleurs and the men from below. The two battalions of the Ufomsker regiment, each leaving one company behind as supports, emerge from the partial shelter of the peak of the Russian first position, and march in company columns across the more level grass land at the head of the intervening valley. They have no great dip to traverse, and their way is good marching ground, but the Turkish mountain guns, from the battery high up on the wooded peak of the Turkish position, are ready for them, as also is the Turkish infantry on the Turkish right edge of the ridge. The fire sweeps through them, and many a gallant fellow dyes the grass with his blood. But the battalions press steadily on and dash in the wood at the double. The Russian artillery had done its best to prepare the way, for their battery on the peak had fired hard and over our crowding cover, and a reserve battery near the khan down below had come into action. But now the artillery had to cease, for there was danger in blind firing into the wood when our men were in it. The arbitrament had to be left to rifle and bayonet.

The crisis of the battle had now arrived. It remained for us but to gaze into the perplexing mystery of forest, and to hope fervently. The fighting of the infantry on the Turkish front and flank lasted for a long hour, and raged with great fury, but it was clear that the Russians were gradually gaining ground. The Turks were seen withdrawing their battery of mountain guns near the right flank, a sure sign that danger menaced it if it stayed longer. Then the left battery followed their example, a sure sign too that the tirailleurs and Breanskis had gained the ridge on the Turkish left also. There remained but the central peak of the Turkish position. That carried, the ridge was ours, and our right flank would be set free from the dangerous pressure on it.

The fight was on the balance. The Russians as they stood could all but succeed, but not quite. It was an intensely exciting period, and Radetzky was equal to the occasion. I have mentioned that the Jitomer battalions had left two companies in reserve when they descended from behind the peak. Radetzky realised that fortune was not unkind; that she needed just a little more wooing. He himself took one of these companies; the Colonel of the Jitomer Regiment placed himself at the head of the other; and these, the two companies set forward to throw themselves into the fray. Military critics will say that the chief of an army corps should not be at the head of a company. The abstract truth of the criticism may be owned, but there are times when specific advantages outweigh conventional and general objections; and a brave leader, with a cool head, may be left to judge for himself if the opportunity has come to commit an error that he may gain a victory. To be headed by the General in command would have inspired the least spirited troops. The soldiers of the Czar want no adventitious encouragement to stimulate in them the ardour for the fray. The Jaitomers had been chafing at their inaction, but it was clear that the leadership of their chief thrilled them with increased zeal. Their ringing cheers rose high above the rattle of musketry as they dashed across the grassy slope at the head of the valley, and precipitated themselves into the wood.

Fortune thus energetically wooed, yielded. There was a concentric rush on the peak. Its rude breastworks were surmounted; there was some hot bayonet work, and then a tremendous volley of Russian hurrahs told that the Turkish ridge was cleared and the position won. This was at two o'clock to the moment. The Turk, if unspeakable, is also irrepressible. All day he had fought with stubborn valour, and would not yet own himself beaten. He came on again out of the valley beyond his late ridge, and strove to retake it, but the Russian soldiers are not fond of relinquishing positions earned by the price of blood, and the Turks were repulsed. By three o'clock they had abandoned the effort for the day, and the fire had all but died out.

Radetzky now came back to the peak of his first position, panting, but content. He had fought a good fight and won it. Now he determined to strike while the iron was hot and recover the outlying positions in his front towards Shipka, on which the Turks had encroached on the first day of the fighting. The Podolsk Regiment was called up from reserve, and went down to the attack under cover of a heavy fire of artillery from the Russian batteries around and beyond the position on Mount St. Nicolas. This attack also was successful, and Radetzky increased his elbow-room in front as well as on the flank. The Turks will no doubt renew the attack to-morrow with fresh troops, probably bothin front and on the flanks. They are reported as pressing on through the narrow and difficult pass on the east of the Shipka, and leading down into Trivanna. But I know that the Grand Duke has ordered a brigade to that point, with more troops to follow. I know that reinforcements are streaming on to the Shipka position. As I write the first brigade of 14th division is arriving. Radetzky has broken up the dangerous pressure on his flanks. He means to hold the ridge whence he has expelled the Turks, and he certainly ought to be able to hold it. All danger is not yet over, but the atmosphere looks so much clearer that I think myself safe in leaving here to despatch this long telegram.

The Turkish troops engaged were nearly all Nizams, trained regulars, who fought admirably. There are very few Turkish prisoners. One avers that Suleiman Pacha has one hundred thousand men, which must be an exaggeration, even if they included the swarms of Circassians and Bashi-Bazouks collected to ravage the country north of the Balkans. I put down the Russian loss to day at over 1,500 killed and wounded, a large proportion of the small force engaged. The Turks lost perhaps fewer to-day, but in the previous days, when they were attacked, they must have suffered heavily.

During the fighting I spent some time with the surgeons working in the most advanced positions, and should like to bear testimony to their admirable devotion to duty and their skilled dexterity. In their eagerness to assist the wounded, the Russian surgeons somehow neglect the axiom that their quarters should be in a sheltered spot; but indeed on all the ridge it was hard to find a sheltered spot. The Turkish bullets whistled over and through the little group. Indeed one patient received a fresh wound, while the earlier one was being dressed; but the surgeons pursued their duties with a noble courage and disregard of risk. Their kind attention to the wounded, and their attention to trifles such as supplying water, laving burning faces, and administering restoratives, filled me with admiration.

As I leave the position at six o'clock quietude reigns.

RUSSIAN HEADQUARTERS.
GORNI STUDENI, SATURDAY.

Riding backward from Shipka through the night, I passed masses of reinforcements, artillery and infantry, hurrying forward to Shipka. It would be improper to specify their strength, but it is such as ought to secure the safety of the all-important position. Riding hard all night long, and to-day also, without either rest or food, I was fortunate enough to reach the headquarters here in advance of any of the aides-de-camp whom the Grand Duke had sent to the fighting region to report the progress of events. All news previously to bringing the headquarters had come by telegraph, and the chiefs, hard pressed by fighting functions, have no leisure to telegraph copiously. Having communicated some details to the officers of my acquaintance on the Imperial staff, General Ignatieff acquainted the Emperor with my arrival, and his Majesty did me the honour to desire that he should hear what I had to tell from my own lips. The concern of the Emperor was not less strongly evinced than was his thorough conversance with the military art, and the promptitude with which he comprehended my details was more I fear owing to the trained skill of his perception than to my lucidity. He expressed an anxious desire that every effort should be made to supply his noble soldiers with the food they so much needed, and expressed great gratification when I was able to tell him I had seen camp kettles bubbling even amid the whiz of bullets. The simplicity of his Majesty's habit of life is apparent at a glance. He carries no luxury with him, and I have seen a soldier's tent at Wimbledon far more sumptuously accontred than the campaigning residence of the Czar of All the Russians. His Majesty desired that, on leaving him, I should go to his brother, the Grand Duke commanding-in-chief.

Answering the questions of his Imperial Highness was like going through a competitive examination. He was fully master of the subject, and if I had not taken pains in gathering my facts from a wide area I should have felt extremely foolish. As it was, I was able to draw for the Grand Duke a plan of the operations and to illustrate my unskilful draughtsmanship by verbal explanations which I trust his Imperial Highness found of some value. He had received telegrams to-day from General Radetzky to the effect that as I had anticipated the Turks had renewed the combat with great energy this morning, and that hard fighting was raging, the flanks as well as the front being threatened. I expected no less, but none the less do I hold to my impression that Radetzky, having so far widened his area to the right and left yesterday as to prevent the dominance thence of the Shipka position, will be able now to hold his ground against all comers, especially with the reinforcements arriving. I take it for granted that he utilised last night by making such dispositions as shall prevent the Turks from regaining the position from which he yesterday drove them. It is a military axiom that it is easier to hold a position than to carry it. The Grand Duke has received a telegram that General Skurtzinski, the gallant chief of the Rifle Brigade, was this morning killed. Another telegram from Gabrova from General Stoletoff told that General Radetzky had ordered that fine officer to take his Bulgarians down into Gabrova for a little rest after five days' continuous fighting with no food save dry bread. It is a good sign that they can be spared. The Bulgarian Legion has proved that the despised Bulgarians can fight like lions.

BUCHAREST, SUNDAY.

Information follows me here that the fighting at the Shipka Pass is still raging, having been again renewed to-day, but that Radetzky continues to hold his own. It is now a question of endurance, and the Turks may add to the difficulties of the Russian position by taking the offensive on the left and right flanks. Indeed, Mehemet Ali Pacha has already been striking out against the Czarevitch; but I adhere to my impression that the Shipka Pass as now held by Radetzky is safe, and that unless Suleiman Pacha can run a column through another pass, regarding the practicability or the contrary of which I know nothing, he will wreck his army by thus dashing it continually against the rock of Shipka.

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